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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

GOVERNMENT ADAMANT REGARDING REPUBLIC.

London, August 2.
In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that during July, 15 policemen were killed and 30 wounded, four soldiers killed and 22 wounded, and three civilians killed and five wounded in Ireland.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not considered the possibility of negotiating with the Sinn Féiners on the basis of a proposal by De Valera in Washington, on July 25, that Ireland be given independence similarly to Cuba. The proposal would involve acceptance of an Independent Republic for Ireland, to which the Government would never consent.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

London, August 2.
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacCallum Scott suggested that in view of the murders in Ireland the Government should reconsider its decision to postpone the Home Rule Bill till after the autumn holidays.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the carrying of the Bill before the adjournment would not immediately end the outrages in Ireland. Mr. Devlin affirmed that the outrages were largely due to resentment at the Government's proposals.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that if he thought so he would regard the Irish situation as being more desperate than ever. An impossible situation would be created if the fact of the Government doing its best to satisfy the legitimate demands of Ireland were made an excuse for murder and outrage.

Mr. Devlin declared that the proposals were regarded in Ireland as an insult.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that they could not hope that any measure carried by any British House of Commons would meet the unreasonable demands which the bulk of the Irish people, whom Mr. Devlin did not represent, were at present making.

Mr. Devlin declared that the Government's policy was driving the moderates in Ireland into the camp of the extremists.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Government had done its best according to its view of what was right and fair for both parties of the British Isles. He did not agree that the moderates in Ireland had anything to do with the outrages, which he firmly believed were the work of a very small minority. The moderates were so terrorised that they dared not express their views, but there had recently been signs that moderate opinion had begun to assert itself. The latest instance was the very fearless verdict of wilful murder in the case of Mr. Brooke.

Sir Hamar Greenwood formally presented the Restoration of Order (Ireland) Bill which was read a first time without discussion. The text will be issued on August 3.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the guillotine motion will be proposed in respect of the Bill on August 5.

THE CABINET MEETS.

London, August 2.
The Cabinet this morning considered Ireland, especially the details of the new Crimes Bill, which is being introduced in the House of Commons on August 5.

EXTENSION OF "D. O. R. A."

London, August 3.
The text is issued to-day of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill. It consists of only two Clauses, which state that, as ordinary law is inadequate for the prevention and punishment of crime and for the maintenance of order in Ireland, powers are granted for the extension to Ireland of the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, as regards trial by Court Martial. Crimes so tried shall be punishable with the punishment thereto assigned by Statute or Common Law, but it is provided that when a person is charged with a crime punishable by death, the Court Martial shall include one person not necessarily an officer, nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, such person being certified by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland or by the Lord Chief Justice of England as possessing legal knowledge and experience.

STORY OF ATTACKED PATROL.

London, August 3.
The official account of the attack on the patrol at Bruree, mentioned on July 23, says a patrol of eight men was ambushed by fifty. A private was seriously wounded on the first volley and lay in the road. When two or three assailants laid down and used the wounded man's body as a rifle rest and took cover behind it, their fire could not be returned, but after half an hour's fight the assailants were driven back. The comrades then dragged the wounded man to a cottage, which the raiders surrounded and poured in a heavy fire until the arrival of reinforcements. One assailant was found mortally wounded.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY.

A POINT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

London, August 2.
The French Press is bitterly commenting on the Spa decision with regard to coal, which is regarded by France as a concession to Germany, secured by Mr. Lloyd George at the expense of France. The Times, on this point, emphasises the necessity of Allied unity in view of the critical state of the European situation and urges the British and French Governments definitely to settle and clearly to declare a common policy in order to prevent serious misunderstandings.

WARNING TO CATHOLICS.

A CARDINAL'S LETTER.

London, August 3.
In connection with the preparations for the Feast of the Assumption on August 15, Cardinal Logue has written a letter which will be read in all Roman Catholic churches at Dunmurry, in which, after condemning acts of violence, he forbids anyone subject to his jurisdiction participating in political meetings or processions on Assumption Day, as is usual.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.

London, August 2.
Messrs. M. Karpoff, a Soviet political delegate, has been in London for some time.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

POLISH AFFAIRS.

BOLSHEVISTS SUFFER IN THE FIGHTING.

London, August 2.
The report that the Polish resistance is stiffening is supported by the latest Polish communiques, which state that fighting in the regions of Brody and Toporowo is proceeding in favour of the Poles, the Bolsheviks sustaining heavy losses in the latter region. The Chief of Staff of the Bolshevik Cavalry was killed. The Poles repulsed all attacks at Serezh. The situation on the other fronts is stationary.

The Times correspondent at Warsaw says M. Daszynski, Vice President of the Polish Ministry and leader of the Socialist Party, interviewed, declared that the Polish conditions for the Armistice were the independence of Poland, no interference in the internal affairs of Poland by the Bolsheviks, no disarmament, and the establishment of the old Frontier Congress by Poland, though Poland would accept the line occupied by the armies when the Armistice was signed. There is reason to believe the Allies do not intend to allow the Bolsheviks to protract the Armistice negotiations unduly.

NEW TROOPS ARRIVE.

Berlin, August 2.
The Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent in East Prussia telegraphs that the Polish retreat has slowed down. They have taken up positions on the River Narew as far as Metelenka. The stiffening resistance is ascribed to the arrival of the first large batch of volunteers. A mass of Bolshevik infantry in the vicinity of Lomsha, supported by General Budanny's cavalry in the centre, is moving on Warsaw. Although the Russian cavalry has not crossed the East Prussian frontier, recruiting for the Red Army has begun. Prospective recruits must have belonged to one of the Socialist parties since the Revolution.

OTHER ITEMS.

London, August 2.
A German wireless says Brest-Litovsk has been captured. The Times correspondent at Warsaw says the Polish Armistice Commission, headed by General Romer, has arrived at Ptaszowice. It was delayed by a broken railway bridge. The Soviet delegates are reported to be relieved to see the Poles.

Marshal Pilsudski and French officers are wiring the defences of Lemberg.

The Morning Post Warsaw correspondent says the Polish defence has stiffened owing to the menace to the capital which is completely girdled by trenches and entanglements. The newspapers are preparing the public for the arrival of the Bolsheviks.

BRITISHERS AND AMERICANS JOIN POLISH ARMY.

Warsaw, August 3.
Numerous Britishers and Americans, including many officers, have joined the Polish Army.

A HOUSE OF COMMONS "BREEZE."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL THE CULPRIT.

London, August 2.
There was a slight breeze in the House of Commons this afternoon when various M.P.'s heckled Mr. Lloyd George regarding a recent article in the Evening News by Mr. Winston Churchill, which has been interpreted as suggesting that Germany's military assistance should be invoked against the Bolsheviks.

Replying to Mr. McLean, who asked if the article was an expression of the agreed policy of the Government, the Premier said he did not think that the article was so much an expression of policy as a hankering.—(Laughter.)

Mr. McLean.—Does the Prime Minister approve of hankering on the part of one of his colleagues on matters of vital European politics?

Mr. Lloyd George.—I really cannot control my colleagues' desires. (Cries of "Oh!" and "You can get rid of him.")

In response to further questions Mr. Lloyd George said he did not think that the article contained a declaration which was inconsistent with the policy of the Government.

TO FEED GERMAN MINERS.

BRITAIN'S VOTE OF FIVE MILLIONS.

London, August 2.
The House of Commons has approved the Supply Vote towards the £5,000,000 advances in respect of German coal deliveries, in order to secure regular deliveries to France. It was pointed out that the Vote did not necessitate fresh borrowing, as it would be supplied from actual receipts under the Reparation Clauses of the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Worthington Evans stated that the arrangement for the advances was being made in order to provide the miners with adequate food. Replying to French criticism he showed the benefits accruing to France while Britain was not receiving a single ton but getting equitable consideration in other directions under an agreement made at Spa.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the necessity of the advances, and said that British representatives had reported that the people were not receiving within sixty and seventy per cent. of the food they enjoyed before the war.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE.

London, August 3.
H. M. the King has telegraphed as follows from the yacht Victoria Albert to Lord Atholstan at Montreal:—The Imperial Press Conference, which is a gathering of representatives of all parts of the British Empire, marks a fresh epoch in the history of journalism. May your joint efforts be crowned by success, and may they, by securing the freedom of the Press, aid in the formation of well-instructed public opinion and promote all that tends to the advancement of civilisation and of the well-being, moral, social and material, of the world.

COUNTY CRICKET.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICA CUP.

A CHALLENGE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Montreal, August 3.
The former Member of Parliament, Mr. A. C. Ross, has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club, on behalf of the Nova Scotia Yacht Club, to race for the America Cup in 1922. If the challenge is accepted it is proposed that the boat be designed by a Britisher, built in Canada and manned by Nova Scotia fishermen. The yacht will be named the "Maple Leaf" and the cost is estimated at over a million dollars, which will be raised by popular subscription.

A message from Halifax (Nova Scotia) with regard to Mr. Ross' challenge for the America Cup in 1922 says that a representative of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron declared that the Squadron was willing to co-operate with Mr. Ross, but it doubted the practicability of raising sufficient funds by popular subscription in Canada. It is estimated that the Ross project will cost nearer two than one million dollars, and yachting circles consider that it should be financed by an individual.

ROBBERS ON CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN.

PASSENGERS RELIEVED OF MONEY.

Calgary, August 3.
Three bandits boarded the Canadian Pacific train at Lethbridge and when the train resumed its journey passed through the coaches and very leisurely robbed the passengers of all the money they could find. The bandits, whom the Police assert are amateurs, escaped. The amount of loot is unknown.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF MASSACRE.

London, August 2.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, Mr. Lloyd George said the British representative at Tiflis had sent letters, parcels and money to British prisoners in Baku and was now negotiating with the Bolshevik representative at Tiflis for their release. The report of the massacre of some of the prisoners is unconfirmed.

MILLIONAIRE SOCIALIST SENTENCED.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW U.S. GOVERNMENT.

Chicago, August 3.
The millionaire Socialist, William Brodie Lloyd, and nineteen other members of the Communist Labour Party have been found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the Government and most of them sentenced from one year to five years in the Penitentiary, and heavily fined.

U. S. REFUSES MEXICAN REQUEST.

Washington, August 3.
The Government has refused a request by General Canto, Governor of the Northern District of Lower California, for permission to import arms from the United States to repel the threatened occupation by the forces of the Mexican Provisional Government.

MEXICAN LAW REGARDING OIL.

Mexico City, August 2.
President Huerta has announced that the 27th Article of the Constitutional Law, controlling oil properties, will be maintained, despite outside interests.

The rebel leaders Larraga and Martinez have surrendered unconditionally.

PARER REACHES AUSTRALIA.

Port Darwin, August 2.
The Australian airman, Lieutenant Parer, has arrived, thus completing the flight from England which was begun in January.

GREEK OCCUPATION OF THRACE.

Kirkiliss, August 3.
The Greeks have occupied all Thrace as far as the Tchatalja line.

PRINCE TO VISIT SAMOA.

Wellington, August 2.
The Premier has announced that the Prince of Wales will visit Samoa on his homeward journey.

OBITUARY.

JEALOUSY.

WOMEN'S STREET FIGHT.

It was the eternal tale of feminine jealousy. Two women at Fat Hing Street, whilst engaged yesterday in a desperate round of fistfists when the scratching of faces and pulling of hair ceased, were the centre of public curiosity which eventually compelled the Police to step in and bring the combatants to the Police Station.

This is the story as recited in Inspector Blackman's own words:—The second woman was employed for a few days as a sort of help during the time that the first woman's son was getting married. During this time the first woman rather thought that her husband was making too much fuss over the second woman, the consequence of which was a display of jealousy. They met last night in Fat Hing Street, had a few words and finished by coming to blows freely in the street.

Judging by the damaged appearance of their features, the struggle must have been a desperate one. Much punishment had been mutually inflicted, and Mr. N. L. Smith, the presiding Magistrate, compassionately thought that a bond would meet the case. He ordered each woman to sign a bond of \$50.

FRAWLEY CO.

"SCANDAL" WELL PRESENTED.

The "Inclement" weather last night prevented a bigger crowd from repairing to the Theatre Royal to witness the Frawley Company in "Scandal." Nevertheless the house was quite a good one and the play was well received. "Scandal" is not new to Hongkong theatregoers, it having been staged by the Frawley Company the last time they were here. A renewal of acquaintance with the comedy last night proved that it had not lost any of its previous charms. The interpretation of the roles was perfect, every character being well-fitted to those in the cast. Among the ladies Miss Vera Dora, as "Beatrice" had the heaviest part, and she carried it off with great credit, and in no situation did she lack artistic finish. With Mr. Albert Morrison as "Felix Franklin" she supplied much clever comedy. The other characters effectively sustained their roles with good character studies, all working well to make the play a success.

To-night the Frawley Company have on the boards that very charming play "Three Wise Fools," and a big house is anticipated.

The Company will make a hiatus in their stay here when on Sunday they go to Canton to appear there for two nights, reopening at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday night and finishing off on Saturday week.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s/11½d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.55. Temperature:—84. Humidity:—82.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Three Wise Fools"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Lightnin'"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

Ice House Street.

SENATOR HARDING.

THREE FACTORS IN HIS VICTORY.

Chicago, June 14.—The theory behind the nomination of Senator Harding is that the man in the White House should not be independent of his party leaders in the Senate.

If, in trying to be colloquial, you should go so far as to say that the man in the White House must not think he is bigger than the Senators, you would not be far wrong. He can be bigger if nature has made him so and the Senators won't mind. The thing the Senators want to guarantee is that he shall not feel bigger nor act bigger.

If, in addition to having a man who is by nature disposed to seek counsel rather than act independently, you can also create a situation, also, the President is under personal obligations to the Senators for having given him his nomination, there you have, from the standpoint of the Senators, an ideal situation.

The point of view of the Senators who nominated Harding is that the balance of power of the Government should be in the Senate, not in the White House.

Whether you agree with this or not it is an intelligent theory.

THE FACTORS IN NOMINATION.

There were three elements in the nomination of Senator Harding. The first was the Senatorial group which had determined to put one of themselves into the White House. This determination was not based on mere ambition to choose one of themselves, nor merely on personal affection for an intimate of theirs as against each other candidate. It was based on the idea that the man in the White House should be one who will more or less defer to the leaders of his party in the Senate.

These Republican leaders believe that it is an unsound theory of government to have in the White House a man who is markedly disposed to be independent. They think that the President of the United States should have the same relation to the leaders of his party in the Senate that the president of a corporation has to his board of directors. They think the President should be a man who, in large matters of policy, adopts what is decided upon by the board of directors and always works with the sense of responsibility to them as the final source of power.

These Republican leaders believe that the final source of responsibility should be not an individual but a group. That is their theory of government, and they believe that is what was meant by the founders of the Constitution. They think that the President should not send legislation to Congress to be passed, but that Congress should send legislation to the President to be signed. You may agree with this theory or not, but it is at least an intelligent and tenable theory.

ARRANGED BY OLD GUARD.

That is what was at the bottom of the Harding nomination. In terms of individuals, the Senators who probably had most to do with it were Senators Smoot of Utah and New of Indiana.

While these two men may be named as playing leading parts, it is also true that practically every one of the Old Guard Senators took part in it or assented to it. Senator Wadsworth of New York was an especially important cog in carrying out the plan. It was his New York delegation that provided the large number of fluid delegates who could be put to Lowden gradually in order to push Lowden ahead of Wood, and thus put Wood out in the early part of the convention.

The second element that contributed to Harding's nomination has little to do with theory or policy, but was an incident of practical politics. It was a perfectly legitimate thing and was managed with such technical skill as must command the admiration of any one whose interests were not injured by its operation.

The chief figure in this part was an old time politician from Indiana, Joseph B. Keating. Keating, together with a number of other Old Guard politicians had surveyed the delegates all over the country. He had found among them about 200 who were uninstructed and unpledged and had no marked personal affiliations. Keating and his associates, long before the convention met, had drawn these delegates into a loosely compact group.

Their agreement did not look to any one candidate and did not go further than merely an understanding to act together under a common leadership when the convention should meet. It was this group of fluid delegates that made possible that manipulation of votes from place to place during the early ballots, which was so essential to the success of the Senatorial group when the convention met and the Senators took charge.

The third element in the nomination of Harding was a pure case of personality. It was an Ohio politician, Harry Daugherty. Daugherty was Harding's campaign manager. It was sheer brains and will in the part of Daugherty that pulled Harding through handicaps and misadventure which would have killed any other candidate months ago, and which every observer believed had killed Harding off. It was Daugherty who, together with the Senators, originally persuaded Harding to get in the race in order to stop Wood's momentum last December. It was Daugherty's personality that persuaded Harding to remain in the race on occasion after occasion when Harding had lost taste for it and wanted to withdraw.

It was Daugherty who came to Washington time upon time to stiffen the Senators up after they had ceased to believe the plan could be carried out.

Daugherty is an able and masterful person, with a natural gift for politics and great determination and capacity for untiring work. Whether you like Daugherty or not, and whether you like the Harding nomination or not, take off your hat to a man who can put things through.

These three elements combined in name Harding. But there was one other thing. The plan never could have been put through but for the campaign fund disclosures affecting Wood and Lowden. Lacking that incident, it would not have been possible to put through so thorough going a defiance of the results of the primaries. In fact, the Senatorial group which first planned the Harding nomination later gave it up because of the failure of Harding in the Ohio primaries and the successes of Wood and Lowden, but the campaign fund disclosures brought the opportunity back and gave them their eleventh-hour chance to put through the Harding coup.

WOMAN WHO POSED AS A MAN.

The death has taken place at Leeds workhouse infirmary of Dora Hansen, a German woman, who for over 30 years successfully posed as a man. Her sex was discovered when she had a paralytic seizure in the street about two years ago. She worked for many years in Leeds under the name of Ferdinand Hansen, as a canvasser for a photographer.

HOW BERLIN AMUSES ITSELF.

STRAUSS, "RACE SUICIDE," AND STOLEN CARPETS.

One of the most peculiar exhibitions ever shown to the public has been drawing crowds. It is a collection of magnificent Persian carpets, stolen from all parts of the country, by a manufacturer of the mysterious froth served up in the cafes as whipped-cream substitute since the war. This profiteer was busy furnishing a spacious villa in Düsseldorf when the police ran him to earth, and identified no fewer than 28 of the luxurious rugs covering his floors as the rightful belongings of other people. The present display is intended to give everybody who has missed a valuable carpet from his flat during the past few years a chance of recognizing the lost. The name of such defrauded owners is legion. The crime wave that has swept Germany since the revolution has been less productive of violent outrages than of a specialised system of thieving, ranging from daring hold-ups in broad daylight and crowded thoroughfares, to the forgetful habit of leaving the big stores, whose refreshment-rooms everybody used as a rendezvous in happier days, to dole out tin spoons only upon production of a two-mark pledge of security.

PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS.

The influences of the moment are not so much reflected in the fine arts and all that used to stand for Kultur as one might be led to expect from the newspaper tirades of the schools that sought a hearing once in a while, and now, having won it, fail to hold it. When turbulence was at its height the "Geisha" enjoyed an almost unparalleled run of success, despite the most seductive young rivals from Vienna; there are no fewer than three Shaw plays, drawing crowded houses, at the moment, and rehearsals of the play "Bunbury" ("The Importance of Being Earnest") by Oscar Wilde, are announced. Snindberg, Gogol, and Gorki, the changes with Ibsen and Tolstoy. Every few weeks or so new dramatic sky-rockets fizzle out with one feeble spurt. Of these the most interesting figure is Tolle, the youth who joined the Munich Communists with the avowed intention of inducing them to produce his hitherto slighted tragedies. The comrades were sympathetic, but the criticism of the broad masses of the public proved adverse. Long-drawn scenes of inhumanity on the part of an Army doctor failed to convince. Another revolutionist, Hasenclever has written a pseudo-classical drama, in which the figure of the ex-Emperor is identified with that of Cron.

"THE WOMAN WITHOUT A SHADOW."

The first great artistic culmination of the spirit of Central Europe is to be found in the "Woman Without a Shadow," the latest opera of Richard Strauss from Vienna, and now drawing crowded houses at the State Opera House. It is the rhapsody, in a minor key, of race suicide. A woman's "shadow" is the bequest her body makes to the next generation. The Queen in Hugo van Hoffmannsthal's symbolic text sees her husband, the king, turning to stone because his race expires with him. Despairing, she bargains with a poor peasant woman, who agrees to forego her right of offspring in the royal lady's favour. The leit-motif is the wail of unborn children, sobbed out on E strings in pure sixth. It haunts each scene with ghostly persistency.

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Once even, malignant destiny—in a dyer's hut where cloths of rich and deep blue hang drying—bent on leading the heartless woman of the people yet further, conjures five fish into her empty frying-pan. Their thin whimper while frizzling symbolizes the feeble and frightened cry of unborn babes denied an entrance to this weary world. Stony precipices and grim caparons of frowning aspect typify the gloomy recesses into which marital souls withdraw when seeking respite from one another. But in the last scene flowers bloom on sunny meads and the bridge of selfishness is flung across the abyss separating the lonely peaks which husband and wife refused to share with one another. A joyous chorus of babes triumphant swells the glad finale.

SCHOOL TROUBLE.

In the face of such doubtless sincere views on the part of poet and composer, it is worthy of note that a number of primary schools have been closed down in Berlin owing to an insufficient number of six-years-olds to warrant their continuation. Of the schools that are open many are still being used as quarters for Reichswehr troops, and classrooms being thus limited in number, the little ones are obliged to attend morning and afternoon school alternately. This arrangement prevailed for the winters of the past few years owing to the coal-shortage and the impossibility of heating too many big buildings. Long-suffering parents, never sure as to school-hours, have groaned in vain. Statistics have not as yet been taken concerning the receptive capacity of young brains and the relative powers of absorption between the hours of eight and one as compared with those between two and seven. Owing to the increased tendency of families to take the first chance of sending boys and girls to relatives to the country, regardless whether holidays have begun or not, fines are being imposed rigidly on such offenders. The German intellectual see in the strict enforcement of education according to the old regime; he only hopes for the future generation. And the parents' councils, ushered in with so much pomp a bare three months ago, are not acting up to expectation. Newspapers make 'impassioned appeal to the already overburdened householder in vain.

It is seldom, by the way, in this land of carping criticism that the entire Press supports any motion with one voice. For this reason, the news, just made public, of the steel magnate Stinnes' purchase of 64 papers, and six paper manufacturing plants, fraught with what may be the most far-reaching consequences. The paper famine is already so extreme that enterprising dealers establish themselves with barrows at the corners of fashionable streets and offer one mark a pound for old newspapers for repulping purposes. The "corner" in the raw material is a coup of the first water.

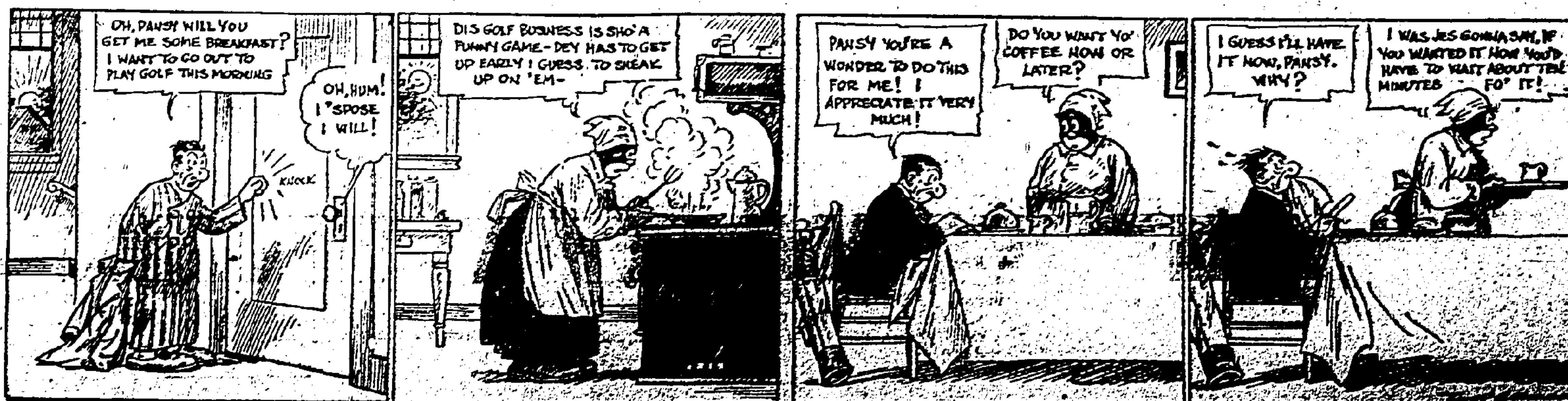
231 FOR HANDEL'S ORGAN.

Handel's organ, on which Messiah was composed, was sold at the sale of the Johnston heirlooms at Kilmore, Co. Armagh, for £231. It is of mahogany carved in the Chippendale style, and formerly belonged to Lord Ely.

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FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

CAN BRITAIN HOLD
MIDDLE EAST?

Lovet Fraser writes in the *Daily Mail*:—One morning recently a flotilla of steamers packed with Bolshevik troops appeared off the little Persian port of Enzeli, on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. The Bolsheviks came ashore and marched in, and the British garrison, 400 strong, marched out.

The story sounds trifling and remote enough as you sit on the beach. Most people in this country have never heard of Enzeli, and in truth it is a deadly dull spot.

Yet, if rumour be correct, that small episode was one of the things which brought Mr. Lloyd George up to town from his retreat at Cobham. Those disembarking Bolsheviks and the handful of British and Indian soldiers marching away over the dreary level road to Reshi were a portent.

They had suddenly thrust into prominence a mighty issue which stretches from the Dardanelles to the Khyber Pass on the confines of India. They had covered the map of the Near and Middle East with one huge note of interrogation. They concerned you and me and all of us.

The question they implied were these:

Are Britons prepared to serve in large numbers in Mesopotamia, and possibly in Persia, and to engage in frequent warfare, not for a few months, but for a period which will never end until our legions are withdrawn, as the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain?

Are British taxpayers, already crushed with taxes and profit duties, and threatened with further taxation, prepared to pay more than Frenchmen or Italians or Americans, willing to pay many millions annually for a big standing army in the Middle East?

Supposing the men are ready, supposing the taxpayers are willing, have we the strength and the resources to control vast regions which have always been in ruin and decay to those nations which have entered them from afar off?

Even if every possible condition is favourable even if we have the men, the money, and the resources, what right have Mr. Lloyd George and one or two other Ministers to add another Empire to our already excessive burdens without first consulting Parliament and the nation?

What right have they to talk of accepting on their own responsibility "mandates" involving immense annual expenditure? Is there not something grossly unconstitutional about their whole procedure?

The Government have entered upon the maddest of policies in the Middle East. The mistake Mr. Asquith and his colleagues made when they sent Townshend's army to destruction on the Tigris is being repeated on an infinitely more spacious scale.

Let me tell the story briefly. In the later stages of the Mesopotamian campaign we sent various bodies of troops into Persia, first to check the Turks and afterwards to oppose the Bolsheviks in Central Asia and elsewhere. I honestly thought the bulk of these troops had been withdrawn, and some of them certainly were. I vaguely knew that a few were left, but supposed they were following the rest. It came as a shock of surprise to discover that we were still garrisoning a port on the Caspian Sea.

Last year the Government concluded an agreement with Persia which, to the best of my belief, was honestly conceived. We were to help Persia to stand on her own feet again, to lend her a little money, to assist her in raising a small army for her own protection, and to straighten out her tangled finances. A strong and independent Persia means an additional bulwark for India; but I never knew that we were to retain scattered British and Indian garrisons in the country.

Although Bolshevik forces were wandering about Central Asia last year they did not seem likely to menace Persia. Now Bolsheviks have poured south of the Caucasus from Russia and have seized Enzeli, nominally to recover certain of Venik's ships interned there. No one supposes that they will stop short at Enzeli. They want to see Persia "go Bolshevik," and if the handful of British troops now in Northern Persia are withdrawn the Shahdom may go the same way as the Teardom. The wilder sections of the popu-

ation are already warring, although they understand no more about Bolshevism than they do about Bolivia.

We are therefore in a mess in Persia. We must either get out now or face the alternative of being compelled eventually to enter into a sort of veiled military occupation of the country, just as we did in Egypt long ago. Statesmen and the War Office will perhaps tell you that there is a middle course. There is not, and they know it.

You may perhaps be told further that there are British oilfields in Persia, which we must protect because we need the oil. The Persian oilfields are situated near the head of the Persian Gulf, not far from the sea, in semi-independent territory, and we can protect them without running about over half Asia.

The protection of these Persian oilfields has already cost this country hundreds of millions of pounds and tens of thousands of lives. Had it not been for them we should never have gone into Mesopotamia at all.

The Persian oilfields have little or nothing to do with the present Persian problem. On the other hand, oil has everything to do with our policy in Mesopotamia. There are oil deposits near Mosul, hundreds of miles in the interior, and quite close to the mountains which form the southern borders of Armenia. I do not quite know why so much stress is laid on the Mosul oilfields. My information is that there is far more oil in the valley of the Middle Euphrates, though it has not been so carefully investigated.

We have been told that we are to "accept" a "mandate" for Mesopotamia in order to gain control of the Mosul oil. The couple of millions of hybrid Arabs who form the sparse population are quite a secondary consideration. We are to irrigate their land and collect revenue from them, although most of them do not want us at all. We get the oil for nothing, but we are to charge them for the water for their thirsty crops.

Already there is a great deal of quarrelling about the Mesopotamian oil, and what is to be done with it, and how it is to be shared. The French have certain claims. The United States has made some sort of protestation. The Dutch are in it. Somewhere in the back ground certain Germans are lurking. I may have a good deal to say on some future occasion about oil and its contaminations. Oil exploitation is a very sneaky business, and my Thirteen Points about it can be boiled down to this—that in regard to Mesopotamia I am for "open exploitation openly arrived at."

But while the air resounds with squabbles, not a word is said about that patient beast of burden, the British taxpayer.

Anybody who wants the Mosul oil has got to fight for it, and may have to keep on fighting. All that part of the world is destined to be a theatre of strife for years to come, for the Turks of Asia Minor are not going to swallow their Peace Treaty like a lollipop. The pleasant notion seems to be that while half a dozen countries divide the oil British and Indian troops are to do the fighting, and the British taxpayer is to pay. The nation will take a different view.

There is much to the argument that we need oil badly, and that these immense deposits ought not to be abandoned. That is a matter for consideration, but if the British and Indian armies and the British taxpayer are to be held physically and financially in order that a new rate of oil magnates may make colossal fortunes and live in deer parks, then I would rather see the oil left untapped.

In any case, the Government are drifting into these immense responsibilities just as Mr. Asquith's Government drifted into the Gallipoli tragedy. They are going to garrison Palestine and Mesopotamia without counting the cost, and they may possibly undertake fresh and foolish adventures in Persia. They have no money to build a million houses at home, but they can find endless millions of pounds to throw about in these Asiatic lands.

What they are trying to do is to hold the Middle East. They will have to do it alone, for there will be no other "Power within hundreds of miles of our outposts. I say emphatically that Great Britain cannot hold the Middle East as well as India, and that if the Government pursue their present policy they will bring the Empire to the verge of ruin.

LABOUR VIEW OF
BOLSHEVISM.MR. BEN TURNER ON
THE TERROR.

Mr. Ben Turner and Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., who were members of the Labour deputation to Russia, have returned home with an interim report of the deputation.

Mr. Turner, in an interview, gives a candid description of the condition of affairs in Russia under the Bolsheviks. He says:

"There has been a red terror, and the Bolshevik leaders say that force will be used so long as there is a possibility of a counter-revolution, and so long as the Polish war continues. They declared—I myself do not know—that they are surrounded by spies and supporters of the old regime."

It has been reported in the Press that during the Red Terror 10,000 people were shot. The official figure which he saw was 8,500, and most of the executions, he was told, were for acts of treachery behind the lines during the Denikin and Kolchak campaigns. The Bolsheviks, he said, did not disguise the fact that there had been a Red Terror following each White Terror. They said that the White Terror came first.

GREAT LACK OF FOOD.

With regard to the scope of the investigation, Mr. Turner said that no limitations whatever were put on the movements of the deputation or the inquiries they made. "I do not mean," he said, "that they thrust documents at us, but we were allowed to see everything we asked for. They were brutally frank about their shortage of necessities and their hardship, and even though that means the employment of considerable force. They hid nothing from us, even though it told against them. The physical and material condition of the country is so bad that they did not attempt to hide it. There is great lack of food and clothing, of raw materials, and of transport. They have had a tremendously fierce battle with disease. They have had a million cases of typhus, and scores of thousands of cases of malaria and small pox, and have no medicines. Neither have they fats or oils."

Mr. Turner spoke of the acute hunger apparent in Moscow and Petrograd, arising partly at any rate, from defects of transport. "I should say," he went on, "that there are 50 per cent. hungry, although every one gets a minimum allowance of food. There were scenes of desolation in Petrograd. As to the state of the countryside, we had only limited opportunities of judging as we travelled from one place to another."

"IDEALISM OF THE
BOLSHEVISTS."

"I think," Mr. Turner proceeded, "the idealism of the Bolsheviks is very good, but they cannot change human nature by a decree, nor in a few years' time. It will take a generation or two to arouse up any substantial realization of their idealism. I think they will win through, but with a modification of their proposals. There is in Russia a great division between the towns and the villages. The towns have depended on the villages for food, and the villages have relied on the towns for other commodities. The towns have no commodities to supply, and the villages are not inclined to satisfy their requirements of food in full, because the means of barter are not there. The Bolshevik Government is making strenuous efforts to overcome that difficulty. I also think that the old land system of Russia will never be restored. There is more likely to be something in the way of peasant societies."

I asked Mr. Turner if he found evidence that the Bolsheviks were maintaining a tyranny. "Not exactly a tyranny," was the answer, "nor a despotism. It is an unaccepted dictatorship."

ABOLITION OF STRIKES.

Asked his general conclusion, Mr. Turner said:—"If Russia has peace, and the blockade is completely raised and trade relations with the rest of the world resumed, I think Russia will be a very rich country in a few years' time. The men at the head of affairs have real business capacity for increasing production. The gospel of all of them is more production; their leaflets and speeches all say the same thing. They are giving an inducement of extra food, and so on, to sections of the workpeople to increase their output, and they are limiting

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FINNAN HADDOCKS	per lb.	50c.
SELECTED KIPPERS	"	40c.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS	"	40c.
FILET SMOKED COD	"	60c.
SMOKED SCOTCH SALMON	"	\$1.50
FRESH	"	\$1.00
also		
FRESH GRUYERE CHEESE	"	\$1.40
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the Government ration to those who do not give their best production considering their physical condition and general efficiency. There are no strikes, because the Government won't have them. There is not the freedom on the industrial side that we have in this country. Indeed, some of their proposals regarding production and the abolition of the strike would gladden the heart of some employers of labour here, but they do not suit me or some of my colleagues."

ESTIMATE OF LENIN.

Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., generally speaking, endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Ben Turner, and even more emphatically showed his dislike of Bolshevism on the ground that it infringes individual liberty. In particular he treated with contemptuous scorn a suggestion made by Lenin that, in order to prove whether or not the British Government is assisting the Poles, the British workers should carry through a revolution.

Mr. Shaw stated that Lenin appears to be very badly informed of the state of public opinion in England, and that he was surprised to learn that the people of England are neither on the point of revolution, nor are they anxious for revolution. "For Lenin to suggest," he went on, "that to supply proof that England is giving help to the Whites in the Crimea and to Poland we ought to have a revolution and seize the documents of the Foreign Office, is preposterous. It seems to me an extraordinary proposal that we should wage through blood and revolution in England in order to prove whether Lenin is right or wrong. The Bolshevik Secret Service should be able to prove whether ammunition is being sent from this country to the Poles. Trotsky promised to bring proof, but up to the time of our leaving Russia it was not forthcoming. What is wanted in Russia is that some one should reveal to the Russians exactly the position of affairs in England. Lenin's knowledge of England is very poor."

DISLIKE OF BOLSHEVISM.

"I don't like Bolshevism," Mr. Shaw declared. As to the acute shortage of food in the

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

IN PHILIPPINE TOBACCO.

Tobacco trade between the Philippines and Germany can now be resumed. Advice by cable was received at the office of the Governor General, and sent to the Collector of Customs.

The cablegram which was signed by General McIntyre of the bureau of insular affairs states that the American mission now in Germany has advised the Secretary of State that the tobacco market in Germany is now in such a good condition that it would be profitable for the Philippine tobacco manufacturers to establish connections at once with Germany. The cable reads as follows:

"Head of American mission in Berlin has suggested through that secretary of state that Philippine tobacco exports be advised to seek German business immediately. Import of foreign tobacco is being resumed, and Philippine tobacco once had good footing there."

Inquiry at the custom house brought out the information that in 1913 the Philippines exported 2,742,193 cigars valued at P49,094, and in 1914, 2,963,345 cigars were exported valued at P51,576. The exportation in cigarettes in 1913 to Germany was only 101,496 valued at P360.

towns, Mr. Shaw agreed with Mr. Ben Turner and also as to the strenuous efforts which the Bolshevik Government is making to relieve it. He added the opinion that by the continuation of the blockade the Allies are running the risk of incurring the enmity of a vast nation of 150 or 180 millions of people, who are now enduring great hardships. Mr. Shaw's estimate of Lenin's character is interesting. "He seems," he said, "a very determined man, who knows exactly what he means, and he is extremely doctrinaire. He regards his opinions as though they were proved facts. He is not only blinded by the strength with which he holds his own views, but he is also incredibly misinformed."

POLITICS IN THE EAST.
A CHINESE DOCTOR SPEAKS.

The members and friends of the Eurasian Literary Association were afforded an opportunity of listening to a very instructive and interesting lecture by Dr. Chen Chang Lok at their Rooms in Singapore recently.

The lecturer, who is a Doctor of Philosophy, having graduated in America, narrated some of his experiences and observations whilst a student in America. The subject dealt with was: "Some aspects of the political movement of the Far East." Dr. Chen Chang Lok referred to the great and intense desire evinced by Japanese, Chinese and Indian students to go abroad, acquire a European or American education, and return to their homeland to assist wholeheartedly in the betterment of their race. He had in America met hundreds of such eager young students who had wonderful ambitions of the parts they would play on return to their birthplace. The Philippines were, it was well known, a large people, yet there had been instances of the accomplishment of wonderful results by patriotism and unity. The Indian students he had found were not so optimistic and buoyant in spirit compared with the Japanese and Chinese, yet they had prosecuted their studies in a painstaking and thorough manner, determined, yet not confident, of doing good on their return home. The lecturer dealt at some length with the conditions prevalent in China at the present time. There were millions who were carrying out their occupations, contented and happy and quite indifferent in a political sense, due to a lack of knowledge. Education was what was required. What a contrast were the conditions in the great republic across the Pacific Ocean, where there was a school and a church in nearly every creek and corner. He was fully convinced that if the British walked out of India, India would be even in a worse state than China is now in. This was the opinion of the well balanced Indians, who were working for the betterment of their race in a sane and practical manner.

Turning to the conditions in Singapore, what a medley of peoples there were in our midst. There was no action, however small and trivial, which did not affect one's community. What was the status of the Eurasian in Singapore? They were free citizens under the Anglo-Saxon laws, and the more one travelled and observed, the more one was convinced of the genius and justice those laws which governed irrespective of colour, race or creed. The Eurasians had not a member to represent their community on the Legislative Council. He would wish to see a representative of community on the Council if that were possible, as with all due respect to the well known ability of Dr. Lim Boon Keng, he did not think it was possible for one person however able to represent the interests of all Asiatics. However, he was sure that if a community put itself in a position to be worthy of recognition it would be recognized. Many people came to Singapore with the purpose of enriching themselves and then returning to their native land, but there were many more who wished to leave the country in a better condition than they found it. In spirit at least we were all Malaysians and we could work for the common good. Turning to the Eurasian community, the lecturer said that it was sometimes good to see ourselves as others see us and his remarks were made in this spirit. His observations were that the community confined itself too closely to cities and to routine work. It was very seldom that a Eurasian made up his mind to go abroad, determined that come what may he would do any kind of work; manual work was not degrading. They worked in too narrow a sphere of activities. He instanced the Medical School where there were a good many Indian and Chinese students but very few Eurasians; that was

SECRET OF LAWN TENNIS.
THE WORST GAME IN THE WORLD!

A. E. Crawley writes in the Daily News:

The best writers do not remember what they have written. I am trying to prove that lawn tennis is the best game in the world. I now advance the proposition that lawn tennis is so amazingly popular because it is the worst game in the world. By worst, of course, is to be understood played worst. That is the secret of lawn tennis.

Like all truths, this is obvious as soon as enunciated. It has been staring the world in the face for the fifty years, save one, of the game's career. Some may have recognised it, but dared not utter it. Like the sacred names of deities, it is known, but may not be pronounced.

Recently Mr. Bernard Shaw wirelessly an irresponsible opinion that Englishmen do not play at games, but work at them. This may be true of English champions, if such there be, but is not of the mass of players, whose interest and exertion constitute the boom. Lawn tennis charms, because you can play at it, far more than because you can play it.

Man is not ambidextrous, but one-handed, and the history of ball-games bears out the analogy of sword-play and boxing with our game. In those sports very few men have been two-handed. Sword in the right hand and dagger in the left were better than the two-handed long sword or "that two-handed engine at the door." Even in two-handed hitting, as of cricket and golf, one hand is always the master-hand the other is but a guide or a stay.

Lawn tennis, with its moving, one-handed play on a moving ball, satisfies the elemental instincts of hitting and missing. With your racket, which is an extension of the hand, you strike and stroke and stab, and pat and potter about the ball, irresponsibly, to the top of your bent. And if you miss you can go on, not as in cricket, where one mistake counts you out.

And in the matter of locomotion, it is go-as-you-please; no frenzied running, as in cricket, nor dogged hoof-paddling, as in golf, but a careless dancing motion. And you may do all these things as badly as you please or can, and yet enjoy yourself amazingly. You may smite with all your might, or pat with the gentleness of a dove, and partners will merely smile at your excesses or defects, for they are enjoying themselves apart from you though your partners.

local opportunity that should have been taken fuller advantage of by the community. Very few had gone abroad for a better education and to learn a profession. In social life they kept aloof; they were not good mixers. They should intermingle and exchange views more freely with other nationalities which gave one a good rounding off. They should sometimes forget themselves and intermix with others; there was plenty of fun in the adversities of life. Indispensability was the sure means to secure recognition. They should participate in all forms and activities of life, should wake up and have ambition and dream dreams. The world now had electric light, motor cars, and what not, and this was thanks to the dreamers of the past who had conferred on civilization the benefits of their studies and work. They should have enterprise and actively participate in all forms of industry. They had able leaders and were not lacking in potentialities which augured well for their future good. He wished them every success.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for the able and interesting manner in which he had conducted his lecture, and the meeting then terminated.

POWERS TO ADVERTISE.

HEALTH RESORTS AND WATERING PLACES.

The House of Commons recently considered the third reading of the Health Resorts and Watering Places Bill, of which the object is to give the same powers to the councils of boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales to advertise the advantages and amenities of their boroughs and districts as were possessed by local authorities in Ireland.

Commander Bellairs pointed out that the Bill affected the ratepayers' pockets. The House was apparently unanimous in its support of the measure, but it had often been said that when the House was unanimous it was frequently wrong. There were several objectionable features in this legislation. It might lead to litigation, and it would be dangerous, he thought, to permit places to be advertised all over the country as health resorts which in reality might have no claim to be health resorts. Then there was the question of increased expenditure. The promoter of the Bill proposed to limit the expenditure to a penny rate, but there was no reason why the rate should not become a shilling or even a ten-shilling rate in the future. Another objection he had to the advertising of watering places was that it led to the defacing of beautiful landscapes by ugly sea-captains. (Laughter.) The borough councils of those places of popular resort consisted largely of shopkeepers and hotel proprietors who wanted to attract large crowds by means of advertisements, so that they might be enabled to make money at the ratepayers' expense. Watering places and health resorts were the home of the profiteer. They were open to rich and poor, but only in the sense that a big hotel was open to them, and were becoming more and more difficult for people of moderate means to go to. (Hear, hear.)

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame said he was in favour of allowing borough councils to advertise their towns as health resorts and watering places. Many people who, owing to the high cost of living, were now unable to take their customary annual holiday found refreshment when travelling by the Underground in seeing the posters of seaside resorts, and these attractive pictures even led to an increase in production by spurring people on to earn more money in order that they might visit them. (Laughter.) The only thing that troubled him was that there was no definition in the Bill of "watering place" and "health resort." Supposing the borough council of St. Helens or Widnes were to advertise their town as a health resort or watering place, and some crusty and cantankerous ratepayer, like the hon. member for the City of London (Sir F. Banbury) — (laughter) — were to object to the expenditure, could the borough council be surcharged with the cost? (Laughter.)

Colonel Burn said the powers given in the Bill were already possessed by local authorities in Ireland. The essence of modern business was advertisement, and when the amenities and advantages of health resorts and watering places were advertised there was no doubt that those resorts benefited. Such advertisement was especially important in these times, when we had so many visitors from abroad. Sir J. D. Rees opposed the Bill, under which, he said, any urban or borough council might advertise itself as a health resort or watering place. He would be prepared to vote even against giving the council in his own constituency power to impose any more rates than were absolutely inevitable. What was a health resort must be a matter of opinion. Torquay, for instance, many people would consider one of the most unhealthy places, because of the relaxing character of its climate. (Laughter.) It was useless to say that the expense was one which would be borne by the rates. By means of rates and taxes the pockets of the people were being emptied with the

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"THREE WISE FOOLS"
Austin Strong's Delightful Comedy.

THURSDAY. Aug. 5th.	"LIGHTNIN."
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TO-MORROW EVENING
THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th.
at 5.30 p.m.

AT ST. ANDREW'S HALL,
REVUE CONCERT
BY
D. F. AMELIAS CO.
SEATS NUMBERED
Plan at **MOUTRIE'S.** Prices: Adults 52;
Men in Uniform and Children 5s.

OUR INTELLECTUALS.

LONG HAIR & PALE COMPLEXIONS GO OUT.

A change in our young intellectuals seems to have escaped comment. They have discarded their uniforms.

It is no longer correct for the male of the species to affect luxuriant locks, wear extravagant ties, or cultivate a complexion expressive of genius in a rapid decline. His female counterpart has debobbed her hair, and does not disdain the services of a powder-puff. Indeed it has become a sort of family joke among these to pose as ordinary human beings, and to sneer at those who cling to the more conventional trappings of thought as "mere pseudo-intellectuals."

A Daily News representative, who renewed acquaintance recently with a Sunday evening performance of the Stage Society — long a resort of the cult — found scarcely a man whose hair would not have passed muster at an adjutant's parade, while quite a few of the ladies openly drew forth pocket mirrors and preened themselves.

But in spite of the disguise, the types were largely the same, betraying themselves by the time-worn jargon and jokes of "intellectualism." And the audience still says "hush" as indignantly as ever if one drops a programme at a tense moment.

connivance and encouragement of the Government. Mr. Hinds said the Bill was heartily supported by a federation representing British holiday resorts. The measure would do no more than give the authorities of such places the option of spending money in advertising. Sir O. Kinloch Cooke expressed the opinion that the cost of advertising the attractions of watering places should be borne by all the residents in those areas, and

NOTICE.

During the temporary absence of the undersigned on leave, or until further notice, the Hongkong Agency of the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., will be in charge of Mr. C. T. Surridge, effective August 4th.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1920.

not, as had been the case hitherto, by a few traders resident in them. It would be to the advantage of the community generally that our people should be induced to visit health resorts at home instead of going, as many did, to foreign resorts, and spending their money there. Good might result from attracting visitors from Allied countries.

Mr. C. Palmer urged that our health resorts would not need to advertise their attractions if they would show a better understanding of the needs of visitors and adopt a more liberal policy in regard to permitting Sunday games. Dr. Murray wished to be assured that the Bill would apply to Scotland. Captain Foxcroft said there were many health resorts which could not be carried on if this Bill were not passed. Mr. D. Herbert asked why the money should come out of the rates. In most of these health resorts a large majority of private residents did not want a large increase in the number of visitors. The people who were going to make money out of them were the people who should pay for the advertisements. Lieutenant Colonel Fremantle rose to continue the debate, when Colonel Burn moved "That the question be now put."

On a division the closure was carried by 105 to 13, and the Bill was then read a third time.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.
WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION
Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES
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1st August 1920.

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Friday, the 6th. August, 1920.
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Fine Teakwood & Blackwood Furniture

Teakwood:—Chesterfield and tapestry covered couches, easy chairs, writing tables, bookcases, lady's desks, music stand, medicine chests, sideboard, dinner waggons, dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest of drawers, wardrobes, bedsteads, occasional tables, etc. etc.

Blackwood:—Curio cabinet, oval table, stools, sofas, armchair, corner chair, opium stools, high marble top tables, flower stands, dressing table with mirror and marble top, music stool, etc. etc.

Also

Double & single iron bedsteads, carpets & rugs

And

1 Large Enamelled Bath
1 Enamelled Wash Basin
1 Oval Mirror

1 Autopiano with records & record cabinets

On view from Thursday the 5th August 1920.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 27th. August, 1920.
at 12 o'clock (noon)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(for account of the concerned)

The Wreck of the
S.S. "CHIVO MARU"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.
Duddell Street.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Assistant (British) wanted for General Office work. State Age, experience and salary required to—Box 404 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Lady Stenographer. Apply to—The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S. C.) Ltd. King's Buildings, Connaught Road.

WANTED.—Light Chassis or Sidecar.—Write E. Newhouse, P.W.D.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 135 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis Alexandra Buildings.

LOST.

LOST.—Strayed, from No. 8, Cox's Road, Kowloon, a fox terrier pup, four months old. Black markings on head and black spot on back, answers to "Spud." Reward if necessary on returning to above address.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Nine Pence per Share on account of the year 1920 has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 25th day of August 1920 to Shareholders on the Register on Tuesday, the 10th day of August 1920 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. WILTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.
Opposite the University
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.
Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.
The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.
Prospectus on application.

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Connaught Rd. Central

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Annual Contract a speciality.

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Every accessory for Duplicators carried regularly in stock.

SUPPLIES.

DALTON SUPPLIES.

Ribbons and Spare Paper Rolls carried in stock.

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AND MACAO.

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REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES
LONDON SERVICE
(Direct)

"PROMETHEUS" 17th August London and Hamburg
 "DANFA" 17th August London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "PROTESILAUS" 31st August London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
 "ACHILLES" 9th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "LYCAON" 20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports)

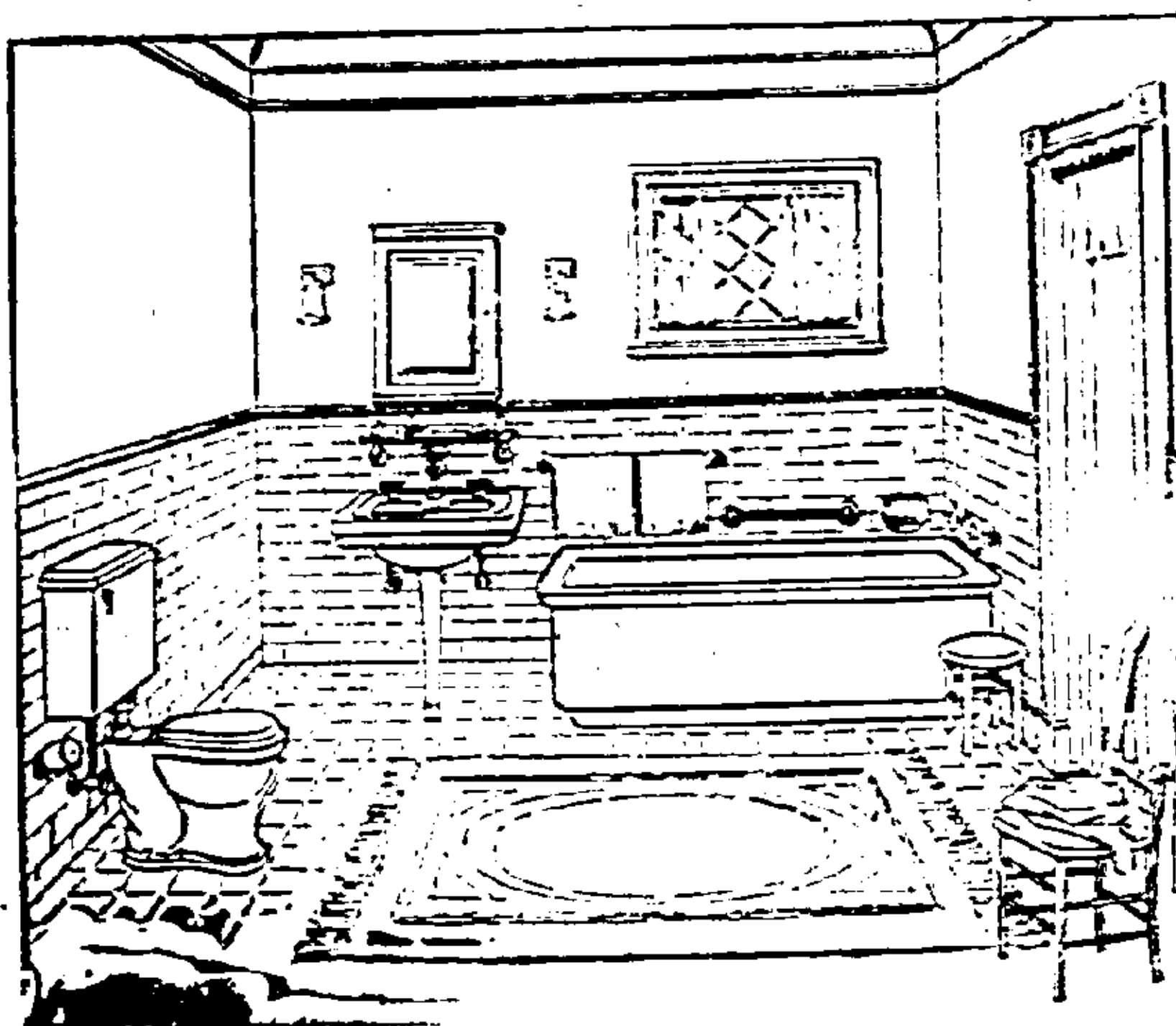
"ALCINOUS" 14th August Havre and Liverpool
 "BELLEROPHON" 30th August Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 2nd Sept. M'les, Havre and Liverpool
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"INION" 16th August
 "TALITHYBIUS" 30th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TYNDAREUS" 5th October

NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 9.
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 fixtures from floor to ceiling call on us.

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SUMMER
SALE

Now on for 20 DAYS only

GREAT REDUCTIONS!!
EVERY LINE A BARGAIN!!

"THE HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

TEL. 1967/8.

CONSIGNEES

THE ADMIRAL LINE

The Steamship
"PAWLET"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon, via ports, on 1st August consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 6th inst. by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 United States Shipping Board
 Emergency Fleet Corporation
 Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
 5th Floor Hotel Mansions
 Hongkong, 31st July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"INNSBROCK"

From TRIESTE, VENICE,
 ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG
 & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
 Agents,

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1920.

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.,ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOK UN
KOWLOON.

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Sole Agents for
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 Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
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Works Tel. K.21.
 Manager K.329.
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 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co's Steamer
"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified, that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1920.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GETS A
"RISE."HIGHER SALARY FOR
FOCH.

Taking into account the cost of living, and desiring to "enable him to receive worthily foreign diplomats and guests of France," the French Chamber has decided to increase the salary of the President of the Republic by 800,000 francs, to a total of two million, and those of the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber from 600,000 to 1,320,000.

Foch and other Marshals of France likewise benefit by an increase of 30,000 francs, making a total salary of 65,000. Ministers who receive 4,000 less hope to gain the favour of Parliament later.

The increase in the Presidential salary is certainly overdue, since out of it have to be met all expenses and taxes. It is stated Poincare's assessment for direct taxation amounted to 350,000 francs.

HOTEL LISTS.

St. George's House.

Corrected to 29th July, 1920.

Mrs. W. N. Bar-K. G. Kniper
 Dr. C. G. S. Bar-K. G. Kniper
 Mrs. C. G. S. Bar-K. G. Kniper
 Master & Miss (9)
 Baroness Kniper
 Mr. & Mrs. R. P. W. McKenzie
 Boyce
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell
 Brockhins
 Mrs. A. Bryan & Mrs. Peters
 2 children
 Laout, J. J. Thos. Bennett
 Bryant, R. R. Arthur W. Ro
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben-berke
 ton C. Byrd
 Consul A. E. Carleton
 Mrs. A. E. Carleton
 Miss E. A. Churchill
 H. Day
 H. F. Farthing
 Miss Foster
 Miss Garrison
 Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Hess
 Miss N. E. Jones
 R. de Kat
 H. A. de Kat
 Mrs. M. de Kat
 Miss D. R. de Kat
 A. Kirk

CARLTON HOTEL.

Corrected to 27th July, 1920.

Mrs. Allison and Mr. and Mrs. child
 W. Bahr
 P. Baverstock
 C. Botley
 E. Bountiff
 Miss J. Bountiff
 S. Bountiff
 J. M. Bowen
 Mrs. F. E. Cameron
 Dr. & Mrs. Clapp
 and Family
 Mr. and Mrs. Clarke
 Miss Coulson
 H. Cunningham
 Mr. and Mrs. Dane
 R. Davis
 Mr. and Mrs. Denniston
 H. F. Denniston
 Miss K. Desjard
 E. Emmannuel
 R. Evans
 Mr. and Mrs. Favis
 Miss V. Field
 L. Gibson
 Mr. and Mrs. Gordon
 Mr. Gregory
 Miss L. Grey
 Miss F. Harrington
 Leyland Hodgson
 Miss Holliman
 C. Holloway

PALACE HOTEL.

Corrected to 19th June, 1920.

Mr. Beacham
 Mrs. C. K. Bens-Mr. and Mrs. lead
 Capt. T. Brown
 Mr. and Mrs. R. McCarty
 S. P. L. Leigh
 Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harent
 Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Robertson
 G. A. Searle
 S. Harkley
 J. Jack
 W. E. Kirby
 J. T. Manix

STATION HOTEL.

Corrected to 2nd July, 1920.

Miss E. Best
 Mrs. J. Stewart
 Brown
 J. D. Carriere
 C. J. Endert
 W. B. Haslett
 J. P. Haverkamp
 C. J. Higgins
 J. J. Wierink-de
 Hoog
 W. E. Hes
 B. Jaimichoujine
 P. J. de Kant

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Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TOBA" Beginning of September.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" September.

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TJIMANOEK" October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "KANGAEAN" November.

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Singapore, Penang and Belawan Bell.

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SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
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"DELIGHT" 25th August.

"MAQUAN" 25th September.

further sailings to be announced later.
 Thru Bills issued to all Overland Common
 points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

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STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

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To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 11 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays 2 P.M.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
 Further information may be obtained at the City Office, Hotel Mansions,
 or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to 2nd August, 1920.

Mrs. R. Almond
 Mr. and Mrs. Arratoon
 Dr. M. E. Asger
 R. H. Beavan
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Budge
 Master Choi Shing
 Choi Shing
 E. G. Coomes
 D. R. Davies
 A. B. Easton
 P. T. Farrell

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Corrected to 2nd August, 1920.

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 R. H. Beavan
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Budge
 Master Choi Shing
 Choi Shing
 E. G. Coomes
 D. R. Davies
 A. B. Easton
 P. T. Farrell

Mrs. Farrell
 R. H. Folgate
 J. D. Forrester
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Fothergill
 H. L. French
 A. L. Fry
 J. M. Gulliver
 Mr. and Mrs. Gregory
 Mr. and Mrs. Hammond
 Mr. and Mrs. Harrison
 Mrs. J. F. Nichol

T. Pals
 Mrs. Pasmore
 J. W. Pritchard
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson
 Mr. Robcheest
 Dr. A. B. Souza
 Mr. and Mrs. Vander Steur
 Mr. and Mrs. Stewart
 Family
 F. Taylor
 Mr. and Mrs. Underwood
 G. E. Watson
 Mrs. J. Johnstone
 L. Young

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

It Cost Pop Five Whole Pennies!

BY BLOSSER.



DELICIOUS SUMMER DRINKS

Can be made with
WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated
Water. Raspberry, Strawberry,
Lemon, Lime Juice--etc., etc.

Prepared from the

GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 15.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Lee House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1920.

READ THIS!

Housing seems almost an eternal topic in Hongkong, but although a very great deal has been written about it there is still another little point that we would like to bring to better public notice. Perhaps the best way of doing it is to tell a story of facts. In February of this year a certain tenant in Kowloon was paying for his flat \$110 inclusive. That was the limit of his monthly obligation, the landlord paying taxes. In March, the year's lease expired and, in granting a new lease, the landlord informed the tenant that the rental would be \$120 exclusive of taxes. As most people are aware, the assessment taxes here are 13 per cent. of the net rental, so the landlord, instead of getting for himself \$97.30 as he did when the inclusive rent of \$110 was charged, pocketed the total \$120, saddling the tenant with the rates in addition. The landlord's monthly gain was therefore, \$22.70. Apart altogether from what may thus be considered a pretty good increase for the tenant to bear, the tenant has now been further penalised because of the reassessment which came into force as from July 1. The tenant, when first asked to pay \$120, had to pay \$12.70 as well in taxes, because the assessment was still on the old figure of \$97.30, but now he finds that he has to pay \$15.59 in taxes (this being 13 per cent. of new net rental of \$120), or a total monthly sum of \$135.59. Thus it will be seen that in something less than six months his rent charges have increased by roughly 23 per cent. When the Government told the public a little while back that it did not consider the question of rent increases warranted any interference, did it know of cases like this? There is nothing hypothetical about the case given above; it is something that has actually happened.

It will be conceded by all who can read this story without bias that the landlords who make their tenants responsible for rates and at the same time increase their own net receipts are letting in their tenants for the burden of increased assessment. We have to admit that the Government's procedure of raising revenue by the present method of assessment is one that creates a broad and generally equitable basis of taxation, because the burden is thus distributed over the entire population, but we cannot help having the knowledge also that when rents are raised the Government stands to gain greater revenue. It is to the Government's direct benefit to see rents raised, although we do not wish to impute that that is the Government's desire. But facts are what they are, and have to be looked at accordingly. When the landlord in the case quoted above raised his own receipts he also raised the Government's revenue, and the tenant has had to bear both increases. The principle of assessment is good but in this case it is operating as a penalty solely on the non-property owning class. At home the fixing of rates is an annual matter, whereas here the 13 per cent. is now a fixed charge, no matter what the Government's financial needs may be. According to the estimate of expenditure, a Home County Council or Borough Council will fix the rate charges at so much in the £ for the year, basing that rate on the then known assessable value of the district it controls. Our Government collects 13 per cent. every year on a rapidly rising assessable value, and one can be forgiven wondering at what point the Government will consider the advisability of reducing its percentage. Landlords will possibly continue to extract increasing net rentals and tenants will have to continue paying increased taxes. And meanwhile the Government gives assurances that it is watching matters, but without getting more money. Quite a pretty circle, with the tenants of the Colony in the middle doing all the paying.

Does not all this show that it is high time the Government took some definite stand in favour of householders? It would seem that there is needed a complete revision of the whole system. Could it not be made compulsory for landlords to charge inclusive rentals, so that tenants would be guarded against such happenings as told above? Householders would then know the limit of their monthly obligation and landlords would have to pay the increased assessment charges if they raised their rents. So much has been written about the housing question that it is almost anathema to the majority of folk. They are tired of talking about it and seem to adopt the attitude that "nothing matters, anyhow." But it does matter, and the Government ought to recognise that fact. Some of our local societies must be of the by-berating species; they have a flutter of energy, chat away full of self-importance, and then creep back into silence. Are we pecking away at a forlorn hope? At times it seems so, and yet "hope springs eternal." For heaven's sake let's see something DONE.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

TENNIS LEAGUES.

Excepting for the customary matches between the Champions and "The Rest" of each Division, interest in Hongkong League tennis has come to an end for another year. The Chinese Recreation Club has again won the honours in the First Division, after coming perilously near to losing whilst the Civil Service are deserved Champions in the Second Division. It has been a most interesting season, though the small number of fixtures in the latter Division (each team had to only play six matches) hardly gave beginners a chance of recovery. Still, that could not be avoided, as one team which originally entered for this Division went into the "A" Class whilst another dropped out altogether. It may interest local tennis players to know that they have a League in Shanghai, but that the matches are played on a rather different basis to what they are here. Judging from reports of recent ties which we have seen in the Northern papers, a team is composed of five pairs, each of which meets one opposing pair, with whom it plays the best of five ordinary sets. The match result appears to be decided, not on the number of games as in Hongkong, but on the number of matches (not sets) won. That is rather a cumbersome method for League games, and we think the Hongkong idea far better. Five separate matches of five sets each makes a long afternoon, besides occupying five courts all the time. Here in Hongkong only three courts are engaged, and the play is varied for each pair by the fact that they all meet three different couples.

ICE CREAM & CUT FRUIT.

We notice in the Shanghai papers a report of a number of prosecutions of vendors of fruit and ice cream. Two fruiterers were fined \$3 each for selling cut melons. There were the typically Chinese excuses, of course, one man saying that a melon had fallen to the ground, damaging it, so he had to cut the fruit to save the rest of it. The other said a customer insisted on buying only a part of a melon, so there was no option for him but to slice it up. The harm of selling sliced melon was not explained in Court; presumably the idea is that disease might be spread by flies settling on the juicy "portions." In the cases against ice cream vendors it was stated that some of the stuff found was unfit for human consumption, it being further explained that at the page it was sold it could not possibly be pure, whilst, so far from sterilising their freezers and other implements, the offenders were often found "cleaning" these things with dirty rag. We wonder whether a keen eye is kept on this type of vendor here in Hongkong. We can't recall any prosecutions for offences of this kind, though there must be any amount of impure ice cream hawked about the Colony, to say nothing of cut fruit. These hawkers do a roaring trade amongst schoolboys here. Wouldn't it be in the public interest to analyse the stuff they sell occasionally, especially in the hot season?

THE PREMIER AND IRELAND.

There appears to be a little rift in the Coalition lute, judging by a message to hand yesterday. The Premier is apparently suspected by some of his Unionist colleagues of secret intrigue with the Sinn Feiners, though to all outward appearances he is sternly setting his face against the demand for a Republic. In other words, these Unionists accuse Mr. Lloyd George of being double-faced—an allegation which has been made against "the Welsh wizard" more than once. So comes talk of the possibility of a "grave split." At the time of writing, no news has come to hand as to how the Premier has dealt with his accusers at the promised debate on the Irish question. But we can foresee that Mr. Lloyd George will get out of the hole all right. He knows how to handle the House of Commons, and what he doesn't know about righteous indignation isn't worth knowing. We can imagine him going down to the House and getting off one of those characteristically Lloyd-George speeches, ending in a peroration calculated to melt the hardest hearts. Then we may hear of another Lloyd George "triumph" and the game will go on as merrily as ever. But one day the storm will really burst. Then it will be "Good-bye, Coalition!"

DAY BY DAY.

TRUE DIGNITY IS ALWAYS
SIMPLE AND PERHAPS TRUE
GENIUS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS
AT LEAST, IS ALWAYS HUMBLE.

Owing to there being no quorum of members present, the Sanitary Board meeting called for yesterday afternoon could not be held.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held tomorrow for the purpose of considering certain applications held over from yesterday's meeting, at which there was no quorum.

"Religion."—We advise you to lay your complaint before the management of the Theatre and the Police authorities, by whom it will no doubt be considered and most likely have the effect of preventing the screening of such pictures in future. Your letter is too personal for publication.

Last week's health return shows eight cases of enteric (four fatal), of which three were British, one Polish and the rest Chinese; three fatal cases of plague (all Chinese) and one fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever (a Chinese). There were also three Chinese deaths from influenza.

Yesterday afternoon H. E. Sir Reginald Stubbs and Lady Stubbs, accompanied by Mrs. Gompertz, visited the Tung Wah Hospital. They were welcomed by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax and the Directors, and were conducted round all the wards of the Hospital.

The report of a serious armed robbery and attempted murder has been received by the Police from Wong Nai Woo. Four men broke into a matchbox in the village, and held up the occupant who was compelled to hand over the key of his box. The alarm which he raised led to his being stabbed by one of the robbers, who inflicted numerous superficial wounds on various parts of his person. The escape was effected un molested, and on the arrival of the Police, the injured man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Josef Francisco da Roza, a Portuguese who arrived here yesterday from Australia by the Victoria, had his capacious pocket book stolen by a thief whom he suspected was a Chinese employed as a coolie on one of the boarding house launches. The charge was brought against this man at the Police Court this morning, and, in his evidence, Roza said that the prisoner showed a marked anxiety over his luggage. Whilst it was on transfer from one launch to another, the pocket book was extracted from his hip pocket. No evidence was forthcoming to show that the prisoner had been actually seen to steal the pocket book, which had not been recovered and the case was accordingly dismissed.

"The Venus Model," with Mabel Normand in the title role, is another Goldwyn production which the Coronet now has on show. It is a delightful characterization of the versatile personality of the well-known actress whose work in this production stamps her as a convincing interpreter of humorous situations. With one exception, the story is well-framed and it reveals the cleverness of Miss Normand as the girl of brains whose design of a stunning bathing suit saves her employer, a man with old-fashioned business ideas, from ruin. The exception mentioned was in the depicting of the employer as suffering from a great shock when orders came rushing in for the aforesaid bathing costume. This really is a stretch on one's credulity. Nevertheless, there is much in the picture to a make an instant appeal to the humour of the audience. There was a constant ripple of merriment last night at the Coronet, when the picture was released. A successful run for it is thus assured. It is announced that the film will be shown until Friday.

CRUELTY TO SERVANTS.

MISTRESS FINED \$500.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon a Chinese woman living at No. 9 Gage Street, was charged with assaulting her two servant girls, the elder of whom is fifteen years of age.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada, appeared for the defence and pleaded not guilty.

Before the prosecution called evidence Mr. Jenkin said his defence was to the burns on the elder girl would be that his client was merely carrying out an ordinary custom among the Chinese of attempting to cure a large number of boils the girl was suffering from by the process of burning. Defendant might have exceeded what was reasonably necessary for that purpose and on that basis only was he prepared to plead guilty. He (Mr. Jenkin) understood that the Captain Superintendent of Police and Inspector Davitt, who was in charge of the case, were prepared to accept such a plea if the maximum fine of \$250 were imposed. Under these circumstances (the acceptance of the plea and the imposition of the fine) his client was willing to pay adequate compensation to the children and was agreeable that they would be looked after hereafter by the Po Leung Kuk.

If his Worship approved of the suggestion the children would receive compensation such as they might otherwise not get.

Mr. Smith remarked that the charge was serious.

Mr. Jenkin agreed but he merely mentioned the above facts to his Worship.

Mr. Smith said he wanted to hear the medical evidence first.

Dr. Y. K. To, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the elder girl had a contused wound on the left side of her head, and a lacerated wound on the left cheek, near the lips. Her chest and the upper part of the abdomen were covered with bruises and burns. There were many bruises on both arms, from the shoulders to the hands. The left elbow joint was badly bruised and swollen. The right groin was bruised and there were several small wounds on the left loin. Both legs, from the hips to the feet, were badly wounded especially the outer side of the left thigh and knee. The whole back was covered with bruises.

Dr. To said that the other girl had bruises of various sizes all over the body. There were no burns on her.

Mr. Smith: In your opinion were these children ill-treated in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering and to be injurious to their health?

Dr. To: No.

Mr. Smith: All the injuries are curable? None of them can be permanent?—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you find any trace of boils on the elder girl?

No.

If you examine her now you will find boils on her?—She might have boils now, but when I examined her she had none.

Is burning by wick or by paper a usual process among Chinese for curing boils?—Not particularly for boils but for some kinds of inflammation.

Is it customary among Chinese doctors to apply this process?—Yes.

If this process was applied there would be burns such as those you saw on the elder girl?—Not to such an extent. Some of the burns are fresh. They are two or three days old.

The wound on the head of the elder child was not necessarily the result of ill-treatment?—No.

Was it the principal injury?—No. The wound on the right groin was equally serious, but it was also not necessarily the result of ill-treatment.

If the elder girl fell from the cockloft on a wooden stool or some wooden legs could she have sustained some of the injuries?—Yes. A number of them.

The injuries on the elder girl other than the principal ones are such as might have been got in the ordinary course of daily existence?—Yes. Some of the minor ones.

The injuries on the other girl were not so severe?—No, except those on the loin.

Her injuries were not necessarily the result of ill-treatment?—No.

Inspector Davitt stated that he had a witness who could testify to the fact that defendant beat the girls two or three days before she was brought to the Police Station.

This man, however, proved to be a useless witness for the prosecution.

The elder servant girl then gave her story in detail. She told the Magistrate how defendant had often

AVIATION NOTES.

[BY "METEORITE"]

If any proof is required as to the fact that aviation under favourable circumstances can be made to yield handsome profits for its operators, it will have been tangibly furnished in the report of the United States Postmaster-General which, in the form of a brief message cable through Reuters, shows that during the past year American airmen carried 533,734 lbs. of mail over a mileage of 493,664, and that a saving has been effected over the ordinary carriage by train of nearly £12,600. The amount of time and money saved justifies an extension of the services that are now in operation. Yankee "push" is nothing if it is not remarkable for the far-reaching results it aims at, and a striking instance is given in the report just cabled through that the much-bruited New York-San Francisco aerial mail service has now come into being. Three monoplanes constructed entirely of metal to ensure serviceability in the long trip involved, carrying the first transcontinental aerial mail, have left New York for San Francisco to lay out the permanent route for the air mail, which will probably begin in September.

While the British businessmen of the Colony fume and fret over the non-arrival of the mails that have been held up by the dispute over costs between the Canadian Government and the C.P.O.S., their American prototypes can now indulge in pleasant anticipations of the big saving of time that will be effected in the carriage of their mails when they are dispatched from New York over the transcontinental aerial route. A local resident with deep appreciation of the time saving possibilities of the plane, suggests an aerial service between Singapore and Hongkong as the solution for the Home mail relapses. It is left to future pioneers to take up the suggestion, which is worthy of notice from the fact that it is proposed by the Home Postal authorities to send Far Eastern mails overland by aeroplane to Marseilles where they will be received by the Blue Funnel and the P. and O. boats—whichever vessel happens to be there. A scheme for the connection of Egypt and India by an aerial line is also under consideration by the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation. No stretch of the imagination is needed to realise that with these various sections, an "All Red" route could be established which would produce beneficial results for the business of the Colony.

Lieutenants Masiero and Fararini, who completed the memorable Rome-Tokyo flight, will shortly return to their native land. I am informed by the local Italian Consul that they will proceed direct to Singapore from Shanghai on the trip home. The Colony is thus deprived of the opportunity of welcoming these intrepid aviators who, it is stated, will essay another flight from Rome to Tokyo via the Atlantic, over America, and across the Pacific. The machines they will use will be of 2,200 h.p.

These long-distance flights, carried out as they are under conditions that come with pioneer undertakings, are terribly expensive. The Rome-Tokyo flight cost £480,000, and there has been a great deal of criticism in the Rome press over the expenditure, which, it is said, has accomplished practically nothing. Until conditions are made more favourable for aviation, such heavy operation costs are only to be expected.

beaten her with little or no justification. One day defendant told her to go up to the cockloft to get a lamp, and because she could not reach it, she pressed her down, put a stool over her neck, and broke her head with a piece of firewood which she then used to beat her all over the body. When defendant wanted to bind her she ran into the street and the Police arrived. The other servant girl was also very often beaten.

In imposing a fine of \$500 Mr. Smith asked sub-Inspector Willis if it was not the procedure that half of the fine was to go to the Po Leung Kuk for the upkeep of the children.

Sub-Inspector Willis said that that was a matter to be dealt with by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls, which was revived this year, is one of the most important events in the amateur rowing world, but has hitherto attracted singularly little public attention. These sculls were presented in 1830 to the best amateur sculler on the Thames, provided he was prepared to row on August 10 every year at half-flood tide from Westminster to Putney against all challengers. Many alterations have since been made in the conditions of the race, which is now open to all British amateur scullers, confers on the winner the championship of the Thames, and is usually rowed about mid-July from Putney to Mortlake. To the trophy founded by the late Mr. Wingfield there has been added during recent years a "championship badge," which is really a small replica of the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

Lord Cozens-Hardy is described in one of his obituary notices as having been the plainest man of his day upon the Bench. He would not have attained this pre-eminence in the days of Brougham, who is limned in vivid fashion by John Lothrop Motley in one of his letters. "There certainly never was a great statesman and author," wrote Motley in 1858, "who so irresistibly suggests the man who does the comic business at a small theatre as Brougham. You are compelled to laugh when you see him as much as at Keeley or Warren. Yet there is absolutely nothing comic in his mind. On the contrary, he is always earnest, vigorous, and impressive; but there is no resisting his nose. It is not merely the configuration of that wonderful feature which surprises me, but its mobility. It has the liveness and almost the length of the elephant's proboscis, and I have no doubt he can pick up pins and scratch his back with it as easily as he could take a pinch of snuff. He is always twisting it about in quite a fabulous manner."

Whatever may be the views of the War Office on the subject, one Irish regiment had its pipers in 1917. This was a battalion of London Irish who formed part of a Territorial division in Palestine. Just before our second disastrous attack on Gaza a concert was organised by the camp commandant of Dir-el-Balah, which was then our advanced base on the coast within sight of Gaza. The principal feature of the concert was the performance of the London Irish pipers. The Irish pipes differ materially from the more familiar Scottish form of the instrument, and a revival of their use was part of the policy of the Gaelic League in its early, non-political days. These London Irish pipers gave a most artistic and enjoyable performance, which was thoroughly appreciated by the experts present. Even to an untrained ear there was a difference in tone from the Scottish pipes, but on that occasion it was difficult to appreciate the niceties of sound, as the pipes had to compete with the roar of the surf on the beach and the booming of heavy artillery in the distance.

The statement that Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, has gone to Ootacamund in order to undergo a course of treatment owing to his having been in contact with a case of rabies will recall to recollection the tragic death of a great Governor General before the research of Pasteur had provided a remedy for persons who had been exposed to the risk of this disease. This fourth Duke of Richmond—who as Colonel Lennox, before he succeeded to the dukedom, attained notoriety by challenging and fighting the Duke of York, a prince of the blood—was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1807 till 1813 with Sir Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) as Chief Secretary for part of the time. He was afterwards Ambassador at Brussels when his Duchess gave the celebrated ball on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, which one of his daughters, Lady Louisa Tighe, who lived till 1900, witnessed as a little child and used graphically to describe. The Duke in 1818 became Governor General of Canada, where he died in the following year from the effects of a bite from a fox. All the predecessors in the dukedom of the present Duke are buried in Chislehurst Cathedral, with the sole exception of the fourth Duke, who died in such tragic circumstances in Canada.

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TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

A TUCHUN'S DEMANDS.

Shanghai, August 3.
It has been proposed that Wu Pei-fu should be appointed Tsuchun of Shantung.

Chan Jock-lio, Tsuchun of Fengtien, has demanded seven conditions from the Government:—1st, that two Divisions of the Fengtien Army shall be permanently stationed in Peking; 2nd, that he is entitled to one half of the ammunition surrendered by Tuan's Army; 3rd, that he be one of the four Chief Inspectors; 4th, that one of the Tsuchuns in the Yangtze Valley must be appointed on his recommendation; 5th, that he be given charge of one of the three important sections in the country; 6th, that he be given the portfolio of either Finance or Communications Minister; 7th, that he be a candidate in the Vice-Presidential election.

The Peking-Hankow Railway has completely resumed its usual traffic.

The whereabouts of Chu Shu-tsung are at present unknown.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

INTER-STATE SPORT.

Singapore, August 3.
In Inter-State cricket Selangor and Singapore played a drawn game. The scores were: Singapore 145 and 261 for nine wickets; Selangor 257 and 41 for three wickets.
In the football match Singapore won.

AVIATION ACCIDENT.

Singapore, August 3.
M. Poulet, while flying in Batavia, landed suddenly, smashed his propeller and was himself slightly injured.

FREE LODGINGS.

ROBBED HIS BENEFACITOR.

Sub-Inspector Wills, at the Police Court this morning, charged a Chinese with the theft of money and property valued at \$123 from a Chinese living at No. 74, Winglok Street.

In the small hours of the 2nd inst. the prisoner, a new-comer in the Colony, who was received into the house of the complainant and given free board and lodging, surreptitiously left his

benefactor, taking away with him a blackwood box which held the stolen property. The box later in the morning was found deposited at the back of the house, with its more valuable contents extracted, and the thief nowhere to be seen. He was traced to Yaumatei, and a confession was extracted from him which resulted in the present charge.

Evidence having been given by the complainant and a cook who had had his suspicions aroused by the mysterious actions of the prisoner on that night, the latter was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

TUAN CHI-JUI.

CANTON INDICTMENT.

The Canton Military Government issues the following circular telegram, "to proclaim the crimes of Tuan Chi-jui for the information of all our people":—

Tuan Chi-jui, our national traitor, has thrice filled the Premiership; has twice coerced the Chief Executive to retire and has contracted unauthorized foreign loans aggregating six hundred million yens which he has squandered. He is maintaining a big arm of five divisions to enforce his will; he is pampering his favourite, Hsu Shu-tsung, and sheltering his reckless license; he is moreover ruthlessly trampling upon his political opponents. He created the iniquitous Anfu Party to usurp power; he has formed the Military Pact with Japan and prolongs its existence against the People's will; he has carried foreign favor by attempting to force our nation to settle the Tsingtau question by direct negotiations, instead of submitting it to the League of Nations, thus abetting a foreign power to further her policy of aggression.

Tuan Chi-jui can abolish Parliament, he can usurp Presidential powers, he can dismiss our Ministers, but he cannot dispense with his favourite, Hsu Shu-tsung, the mischief maker and the cause of all our national dissensions and civil war.

Tuan Chi-jui holds our people, their lives and property in disdain; he sacrifices our national rights, our territory, our forests, our railroads and our mines with impunity; but he will not relinquish his servility to a foreign Power, nor will he abate an iota of his tyranny and despotism for the welfare of his own people.

His tyranny and despotism have even exceeded that of Chu Wen and Tung Cho; his reckless despoliation of our country and his treachery to our people, transcends the record of Ts'in Kwei and Li Yuan-yung, two of the most infamous traitors of Asiatic history.

To this formidable array of crimes, there may be added his love for creating trouble and dissension and a host of other crimes, too numerous to recount, which have combined to make Tuan Chi-jui unique, as an unapproachable master in wickedness and sin.

The Military Government in obedience to the People's Will, raised its standard against: Tuan Chi-jui and all other traitors who have betrayed our people's trust; and sold our country. For over five years we have pursued a consistent policy which has remained unchanged until now, when we are forced to proclaim the crimes of the traitors and to order a punitive expedition to bring the culprits to justice.

It is with great reluctance that we rekindle the flames of Civil Strife. As peace has been re-established throughout the world while civil war is still rampant in China, it is urgent that we should put an end to our internal dissensions.

We have been hoping that Peking would send us an acceptable Peace Delegate to replace Wang I-tang whom we have steadily opposed and with whom we have refused to negotiate, since we realized that as long as the elements of discord maintained their sway, it was useless to negotiate for a patched up peace, which is no peace at all.

Tuan Chi-jui is determined to maintain his trusted prestige. Wang I-tang, as Chief Peace Delegate, who has been directing his sole attention to controlling the situation and to inflicting to increase his and Tuan Chi-jui's personal power and prestige, so that our hopes of ending civil strife through peaceful means ended.

General Wu Pei-fu's long presence in the South, offered him the opportunity to view Tuan Chi-jui's acts from a southern perspective and he came to the painful realization that Tuan was plunging his country into destruction. He resolved to purge China of all her traitors, and in cooperation with the Chihli generals, has undertaken the salvation of our country.

There was no real cause of discord in the past between the North and the South; it was Tuan Chi-jui, with his policy of a tyrannical military Dictatorship over China, that the South opposed.

Tuan Chi-jui proposed to lord it over China, and to compel his southern equals to bend to his will by force of arms!

He proposes to train the guns of our Frontier Defence Forces

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.

NOT TO BE DISSOLVED.

The recent rumour from Peking that the Canton Military Government would dissolve the Parliament here seems to have excited the local Members of Parliament to no little extent. Four Members called on Administrative Director Tseng Chun-hsuan, Wen Tsung-yao, and other officials recently to ascertain the attitude of the Military Government towards Parliament. In reply Mr. Tseng and Mr. Wen were reported to have said that their resolutions to defend the Constitution, uphold the law, and preserve Parliament have remained unchanged. They hoped that Parliament would soon be able to be reunited so as to resume regular sessions and thus keep their power and influence intact. The righteous stand of Parliament has nobody to fear.

Referring to the much talked of citizens assembly suggested to be called to settle the present dispute in China, Mr. Tseng believed that it would not be easily called. He has communicated with Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu expressing disapproval of the suggestion.—Canton Times.

against his fellow-citizens to avenge them into submission.

He challenges the decrees of Heaven and he flouts at the opinions of public! He only is determined in his ruthless extermination of his political opponents, and cares not that he is the public enemy of the whole nation!

It is rumored that in Tuan's army, there are many officers and staffs of a certain nation who are secretly helping him, and that there is a high Military Adviser of a certain nation who is directing his operations; however, it is seemingly unreasonable that a friendly nation would thus violate neutrality. Still the Tong Dynasty had its traitor, Shih Ching-tong who connived at his country's overthrow, and it may be that this Republic must have its Tuan Chi-jui!

Now that Chihli and Fung-tien Forces are at the Front, vowing to stamp out the treachery and crimes of the Anfu Party, it is the obvious duty of every true lover of our country, among the Officers and soldiers, regardless of whether they be Northerners or Southerners, to make one common cause against existing

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THE MILITARY MOUSTACHE.

WILL IT BE COMPULSORY.

The compulsory growing of the military moustache is likely to obtain in the new Army, thus reverting to the style of pre-war days, although then there were both officers and men who evaded the regulation on the subject. It is said that many commanding officers are averse to the youthful look which clean shaving imprints and want the military moustache again as an evidence of veteranism. Up till the Peninsular War, side whiskers were the rule in the infantry battalions, and moustache was the outward and visible sign of the light cavalry man with which it was first associated, dragons wearing side whiskers also, but it was not till the Crimean War that the moustache came into regular use throughout the British Army. Clean shaving was the rule in Marlborough's army and down till the closing years of the eighteenth century in most regiments, pioneers alone excepted. Up till a few years ago, pioneers were allowed to wear full beard and the bigger and the bushier the beard the more honour reflected on the battalion which happily possessed hairy faced giants at its head. Certainly the well kept moustache lends an air of smartness and individuality to the visages of our soldiers—an individuality lost in common level of clean shaving.

corruption and to root it out from our soil for ever.

Let all patriots from far or near, who have the welfare of their country at heart assemble under our Ensigns and fight the good fight for Democracy, Humanity and Justice. Let us go forward then and win signalled victories for the Fatherland. The Military Government of the Republic of China, Canton.

NOTICES.

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Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	
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Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6	

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Trade conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable to all passenger agents in Europe. Freight rates from Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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Shidzuoka M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 20
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West Hika L.A.Co.	Aug. 23
Delight F.W.Co.	Aug. 25
Akats M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 25
E. of Russia C.P.O.S.	Aug. 26
Plassy P.O.	Aug. 26
Birmingham B.L.	Aug. 27
Nile C.M.Co.	Aug. 28
Kanagawa M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 30
Toba J.C.J.L.	B. Sept.
Shinjo M.T.K.K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow B.L.	Sept. 6
Alps M.O.S.K.	Sept. 7
Chicago M.O.S.K.	Sept. 9
Kansas B.L.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M.N.Y.K.	Sept. 11
Egremont C.D.N.Co.	Sept. 12
Vinita L.A.Co.	Sept. 13
Easterling P.S.Co.	Sept. 13
Cape May P.S.Co.	Sept. 15
Melville D.R.D.Co.	Sept. 17
Surabi B.L.	Sept. 23
C. of Dunkirk A.L.	Sept. 20

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Taming B.S.	Aug. 4
Linsan B.S.	Aug. 4
Nagato M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 5
Sinkiang B.S.	Aug. 5
Kwongsang J.M.Co.	Aug. 5
Tilatjap J.C.J.L.	Aug. 5
Indus M.O.S.K.	Aug. 5
Jeypore B.S.	Aug. 5
Tihini J.C.J.L.	Aug. 6
Loongsang J.M.Co.	Aug. 6
Shinjo M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 6
Calcutta M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 6
Haisang J.M.Co.	Aug. 7
Kueichow B.S.	Aug. 7
Tean B.S.	Aug. 7
Cheongshing J.M.Co.	Aug. 7
Kaijo M.O.S.K.	Aug. 8
Choysang J.M.Co.	Aug. 8
Hinsang J.M.Co.	Aug. 8
Japan P.O.	Aug. 9
Penang M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 9
Hailoong D.L.Co.	Aug. 10
Laisang J.M.Co.	Aug. 10
Chunsang J.M.Co.	Aug. 10
Chusan B.S.	Aug. 10
Tileboat J.C.J.L.	Aug. 11
Sosho M.O.S.K.	Aug. 12
Nagato M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 12
Haiyang J.C.J.L.	Aug. 13
Haihong J.M.Co.	Aug. 13
Luzon M.O.S.K.	Aug. 20
Tjikembang J.C.J.L.	Aug. 20
Tango M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 21
Eosten P.O.	Aug. 29
Tangshing J.M.Co.	Aug. 31
Shion M.O.S.K.	Sept. 1

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ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

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S.S. WEST MONTOP	Aug. 1	S.S. WEST MONTOP	Aug. 6
S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 22	S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 25
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

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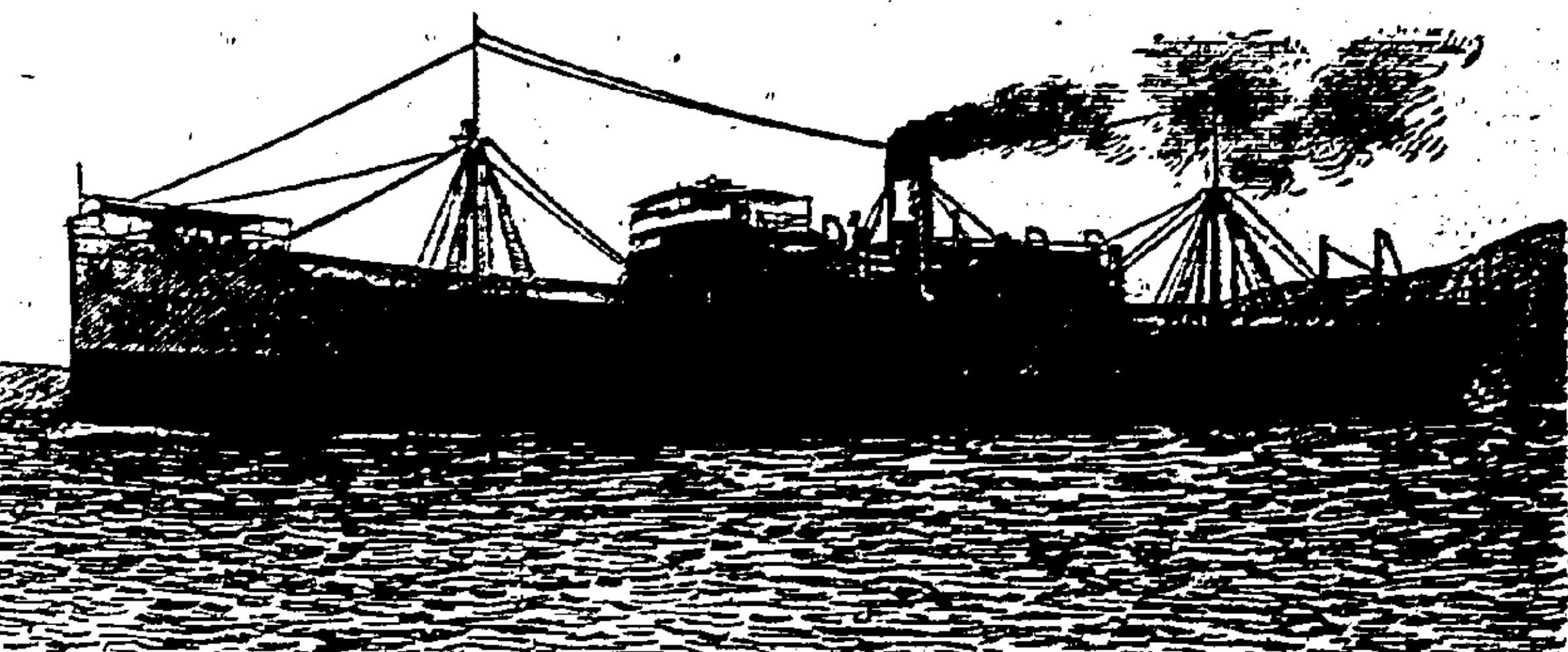
HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

Telephone No. 1062.

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General Agent for South China.



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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
LAHORE	5,200	12th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	15th Aug.	
PLASSY	7,400	25th Aug.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
TAKADA	7,000	15th Aug.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
EASTERN	4,000	18th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
JEYPORE	5,200	5th Aug. noon.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y. Hama.
JAPAN	6,100	9th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 8 ft. X 4 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Calling Manila) Sat., 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU (Calling Manila) Tue., 10th Aug. at noon.

SHIDZUKA MARU (Calling Manila) Fri., 20th Aug. at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via Suez, C. Suez & Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU (Calling Manila) Fri., 20th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

ASITA MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 26th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Suez, Colon, Calcutta & Cape.

PENANG MARU (Calling Manila) Monday, 9th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 20th Aug.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU (Calling Manila) Monday, 9th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Kagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 6th Aug.

SHINGO MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 6th Aug.

NAGATO MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 12th Aug.

For further information apply to—

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Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlajap	Java	in port	5th Aug.	Swatow.
Tijkini	Java	in port	7th Aug.	Shanghai.
Haiyang	Java	8th Aug.	13th Aug.	Java.
Tjileboel	Java	14th Aug.	19th Aug.	Yokohama.
Tjikembang	Japan	16th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" (Call Marseilles) Friday, 13th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Marseilles) Thursday, 9th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LUZON MARU" (Call Marseilles) Friday, 20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJINI MARU" (Call Marseilles) Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Marseilles) 21st August.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" (Call Marseilles) Thursday, 9th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" (Call Marseilles) Thursday, 5th August.

NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIO MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 5th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" (Call Marseilles) Thursday, 12th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	6th Aug.	10th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.**

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANSAI"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "ECREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 12th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNCARIA" Sailing on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNCARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and APCAR Lines, connecting with S.S. "UMONA" sailing from CALCUTTA on or about 30th August.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**COASTAL SHIPPING.****INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Thurs., 5th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongsang	Sat., 7th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chongsang	Sun., 8th Aug. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sun., 8th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Java	Chunsang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong & Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on 10th August, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to

RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

For	Steamers	To Sail
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H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Kailong

HONGYANG Sinkiang 5th Aug. at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI Sinkiang 5th Aug. at 9 a.m.

AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & ILO Ilo Taming 5th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Tean 5th Aug. at 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and Kueichow 8th Aug. at 4 p.m.

TIENSIN Shantung 10th Aug. at 10 a.m.

AMOY, SHAL & PIKOW Chusan 10th Aug. at noon.

SWATOW & BANGKOK Chusan 10th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, amidehips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Aug. 4, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong J. S. Thomson TUES., 10th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Hailong W. C. Passmore FRI., 13th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY" via Suez 27th Aug.

"HONGKONG" via Suez 6th Sept.

"CITY OF DUNKERQUE" via Suez 23rd Sept.

Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.**HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.****SHIPPING.****VESSELS ARRIVED.**

The s.s. VIOTOLA arrived yesterday from Port Adelaide with 150 tons of cargo for Hongkong—Mooring B 1.

The Douglas boat HAICHING brought yesterday from Fochow and Swatow 950 tons—Mooring Douglas Wharf.

Rice (2,330 tons) was consigned here this morning by the Norwegian vessel DERWENT from Saigon. She had on board 484 deck passengers—Mooring B 9.

From Singapore the R. and S. vessel CHANGCHOW brought yesterday 100 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong and 400 tons of cargo for Shanghai. She reports strong south-west monsoon with heavy sea—Mooring C 39.

Coal was delivered here by the O.S.K.'s SHINNO MARU (2,000 tons) from Keelung and by the TAIHIN MARU (2,000 tons) from Chingwangtao—Mooring C 34 and B 31 respectively.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 20th July and is expected here on the 9th August.

The s.s. MENTOR (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 17th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 22nd August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAIAN M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 25th July and is expected here on the 13th Aug.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO-HASHI MARU (American Line) left Kobe for port via Moji and Shanghai on the 23rd July and is expected here on the 6th Aug.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DAKAR M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 21st July and is expected here on the 5th Sept.

The s.s. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 1st September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th July and is expected here on the 5th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Thursday Island & Manila on the 30th July and is expected here on the 20th August.

The s.s. METHVEN left Hongkong 1st Aug. and is due at Singapore on 7th Aug. a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 31st July and is expected here on the 9th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA MARU (Hamburg Line) left Singapore for this port on the 30th July and is expected here on the 5th August.

The s.s. PROTOSILAUS (Blue Funnel Line) left Kuchinotzu on 2nd inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 6th Aug.

The s.s. RHESUS (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on 1st inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 6th Aug.



THEIR PAGE



FASHION



Demure Dress of Green Lace
Over Pale Green Satin



The Pantaloons Length
Evening Skirt is the Latest in
Fashion



A Lovely
Frock of
Voile and
Lace



Nestle of Lace
Chiffon and Ribbon



Stunning
Pleated
Cap with
a Big Silk Collar
for Evening Wear
and Traveling

Modes of the Moment.

The Paris season is at its height. Parties of all kinds have been given, and dress has been very smart. Colour is still a notable feature, but black and black and white are unquestionably the most distinguished wear. Crepe de Chine, crepe satin and crepe marocain are being worn in long, straight-falling cloaks, lined with pale grey or white georgette, and trimmed with a straight fur collar, grey or white. A wide-brimmed hat of black tulle or embroidered muslin may be worn with it, and the dress may be white, black and white, or grey.

LINGERIE TRIMMINGS.

High collars on dresses and in lingerie adornments are becoming general. Women wear frills of pleated lawn in every possible form. They are clasped round the throat by bands of ribbon tied into a bow and ends behind. They form waistcoats to tailor-made coats, edge sashes and trim hats, and even adorn handbags. They vary in depth, but rarely fall below an inch and a half. The fashion is dainty and fresh looking, but it is one which demands much care and constant renewal. Pink, blue, and yellow frills are worn with muslin and cotton dresses of those colours.

White lingerie dresses with sash and hat of another colour are worn. Shoes and stockings should be white with such a dress. White dresses with cloaks to match are the very height of luxury, but white satin is to be avoided; crepe de Chine or Orfoman silk are better. Killed with flesh tinted silk stockings. Over this dainty even-

FORMAL FROCKS FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Easy to pack and easy to wear is the little afternoon frock shown, just the sort of little frock for a summer afternoon when one must be a little more dressed up than for an outdoor sport occasion. It is made of checked voile in rose and white and has two apron panels; one straight and bordered with fine lace, the other machine pleated and tucked across the front. But the really interesting feature is the series of turned back tabs that edge the skirt drapery at either side. These tabs are of white ribbon bound with pink ribbon, and the same pink ribbon edges the shawl collar, the cuffs and the crush girdle. Hat and parasol are French blue—a charming combination with the rose pink tone of the frock.

The dinner-dance frock pictured is an excellent model. It is made of very soft satin in apple green tint draped with delicate white lace. Silver and bluish pink roses of metallic tissue are caught against the pale green satin sash, and silver slippers are worn with flesh tinted silk stockings. Over this dainty even-

ing frock may be slipped the smart wrap in another picture.

FOR SPORTS AND NEGLIGEE.

The dainty negligee pictured is of flesh tinted chiffon in two layers with a loose over drapery of cream lace. The outer chiffon slip is drawn up at the bust with orchid ribbon run through a casing and a scalloped at the lower edge with orchid pipings. Orchid ribbon, closely pleated, borders the lace drapery. And over the shoulders and down the front is a length of narrow silver ribbon with tiny orchid flowers sewed on at intervals. Flesh pink silk stockings and satin slippers with crossed straps at the instep match the beautiful negligee.

A good sport costume suitable for many occasions is pictured: the skirt of checked brown and cream wool, the sweater of brown silk and the blouse of handkerchief linen with fluted frills. A cravat of strawberry red silk adds a bright colour touch and the hat a scarf of cream, brown and red Oriental silk. The sport costume is accompanied by tan calf oxfords and brown ribbed wool stockings.

Pictured too is a modern yet pleasingly modest bathing suit of navy blue taffeta and white satin. The white panel down the front is a new idea and the skirt is oddly made. Strips of the blue taffeta, faced with white satin are stitched together so that the edges of each strip stand out like little cartridge pleats. Knickers of blue taffeta come well over the knee and show below the knee-length skirt. A coquettish cap matches the frock.

HYGIENE OF THE FEET.

PERILS OF WEARING HIGH HEELS.

Owing to the demands of modern civilisation, and to the fact that it is nearly always covered in a leather casing, the human foot has been rendered weak and delicate. In an interesting paper upon the subjects published in the *Lancet*, Dr. F. Johnson compares the foot of a desert dwelling Arab with that of a city artisan, very much to the detriment of the latter.

The free and easy movement of all the joints of the foot, unimpeded by any stiff covering, together with the influence of light and air, account for the perfect shape and physiological efficiency of the Arab's foot. His circulation is so good that he hardly feels the cold of the mountainside.

The ill-effects of badly-fitting or ill-shaped boots are evident in the wide prevalence of foot defects. These minor ailments were responsible for the rejection of large numbers of recruits during the war, and the loss of time that their cure has entailed has been considerable.

The evils of the high heel and the pointed shoe, in the case of women, are not confined to the feet, but influence the whole system through the disinclination to take sufficient exercise that naturally follows.

LITTLE FOLKS' CORNER.

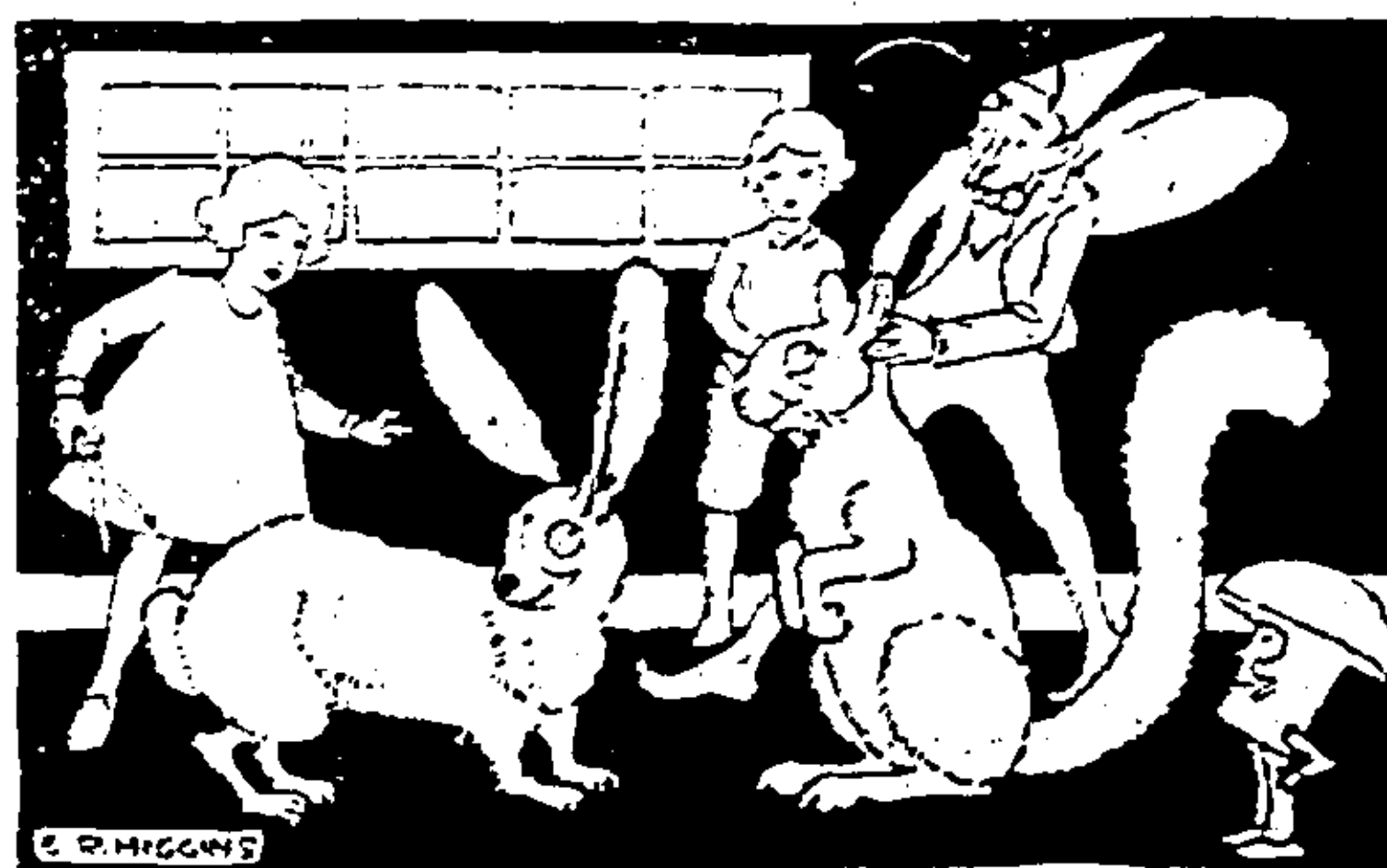
ADVENTURES OF THE TWINS: IV.

This is what Ben Bonny and Scramble Squirrel wanted when they whispered something into Rubadub, the fairyman's ear. Ben said, "May I exchange my long ears for Scramble's fine tail?" And Scramble asked, "May I exchange my tail for Ben's beautiful ears?"

Now, at last, you know their reason for wishing to come to Scramble's Land! It wasn't at all because they wanted to get cleaned up to go to the Land-Where-Spring-Was-Coming. It was because—well, what I just told you.

That was why Rubadub sent for Nancy and Nick and the Magical Mushroom, to leave off painting the birds and to come and help him to decide what to do.

When they heard it, the twins clapped their hands and danced around in great glee. "Won't they look funny!" cried Nick. "Oh, do let them try it, Mr. Rubadub!"



With magical scissors and thread and needle the work was quickly done.

Rubadub put a finger beside his nose, as though thinking deeply. "Yes, I'd like to do it," he nodded, "only the Fairy Queen doesn't like these funny notions the creatures take sometimes."

It was the wise old Magical Mushroom who decided the matter. "I think," he said, "that I'd let them try it. The Fairy Queen wishes everyone to be happy, and sometimes the only way people can be happy is to find out how foolish they've been."

"That's so!" said Rubadub. "All right, you two rascals, I'll exchange your ears and tail. Come here!" And with magical scissors and thread and needle the work was quickly done.

Scramble wiggled Ben's long ears delightedly, and Ben kept swishing Scramble's bushy tail around, too pleased for anything!

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Rubadub," they said over and over again. "Now we'll go back to the Land-Where-Spring-Is-Coming, and next year we'll come here again and tell you about it."

(To be continued next Wednesday.)

JOTTINGS.

CRISOLINE STRAW

is one of the most popular materials being used for dress occasion hats at present. Besides being extremely light, it is very pretty, for through its open-work pattern glimpses of pretty hair display themselves alluringly. Extremely dainty was the wide-brimmed hat of this material of doll golden brown which a bright-haired Parisienne wore with a frock to match at a recent garden party. Bands of silver tissue ribbon trimmed both hat and gown.

PARASOL AND

handbag to be in the newest fashion must be made of the same material and finished with ivory or tortoise shell handles to match. Those carried by a French woman at the races the other day were made of lemon and white brocade, the bag being finished with a heavy ivory top, while the parasol boasted a thick ivory handle, on the top of which perched a small ivory elephant.

SILVER AND GREY

beads in Walls of Troy pattern effectively adorned the skirt hem and corsage of the charming gown of flame-coloured georgette which a youthful Paris maiden wore at a dainty the other afternoon.

THE LILY PURSE BAG.

in material to match a dainty summer frock, is one of Dame Fashion's latest fancies. Made in the popular envelope shape and finished with a tiny oxydised silver fastening, it is as commodious as it is pretty.

BEIGE AND BLACK

is the latest colour combination for the evening handbag of silk and braid. The bucket and the submarine shapes still remain supreme, while many of the newest bags are finished with petalled tops of the material in place of the more conventional ivory tassels.

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WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on July 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Typhoon	24.5 Below	3.10 Below
Brewham	18.2 Below	18.2 Below
Typhoon	18.2 Below	18.2 Below
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Typhoon	18.2 Below	18.2 Below
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

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Districts in millions of gallons during the month of July.

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